

## 1338.1 - New South Wales in Focus, 2008 (Reissue)

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# Summary

## Contents

**Note: 17/6/2008**

**Reissue:**

This amendment corrects a typographical error in the table 'Housing, Summary Table, NSW' in the publication and the Housing data cube. No data were affected.

## CONTENTS



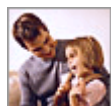
### Introduction

**NSW in Focus** provides extensive information about the people, economy and environment of NSW. 'Statistical Highlights' provide analysis and graphs on selected indicators. 'Summary Table' provides time series indicators.



### Population

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table



### Family and Community

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table



### Health

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table



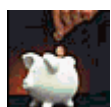
### Education and Training

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table



### Work

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table



### Household Economic Resources

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table



### Housing

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table



## **Crime and Justice**

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table

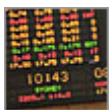
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## **Transport**

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table

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## **Economic Activity**

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table

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## **Environment**

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table

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## **National Comparisons**

Includes Statistical Highlights and Summary Table

# **Introduction**



## **INTRODUCTION**

Welcome to the fourth edition of ***NSW in Focus***.

*NSW in Focus* is a contemporary record of activity within the state, providing a wide range of statistics from both ABS and non-ABS sources together with some brief analysis. The materials presented in this publication are organised into twelve chapters, representing areas of social or economic importance: population, family and community, health, education and training, work, household economic resources, housing, crime and justice, transport, economic activity, and the environment. The final chapter presents national comparisons.

New in this year's publication is the inclusion of "Statistical Highlights" which provides some analysis and graphs on selected indicators. Each chapter is supported by a summary table presenting a time series of key indicators, followed by more detailed statistics relating to issues identified within each topic. Data sources are provided at the end of each chapter.

Other changes of note include:

- the inclusion of available 2006 Population Census data;
- improved coverage in the Environment chapter with a number of redeveloped and new tables;
- new tables on Emergency Management in the Crime and Justice chapter; and
- a new table on business entries and exits in the Economic Activity chapter.

*NSW in Focus* aims to provide a reference for discussion and decision-making by government and the general community, and the ABS is actively seeking your feedback on the usefulness of the content and indicators. The "Have your say" form is located on the ABS web site page **NSW in Focus, 2008** (cat. no. 1338.1) and we would appreciate your

comments so we can better meet your needs.

The statistics contained in this publication were the most recent available at the time of its preparation. In some cases, the ABS web site <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)> and the web sites of other organisations, can provide access to more recent and detailed statistics. *NSW in Focus* is produced annually and is available free of charge from the ABS web site.

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations which have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and to the ABS staff involved in its preparation.

## **INQUIRIES**

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Sarah Proudford on Sydney (02) 9268 4855.

# **Population**



## **POPULATION**

Population – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

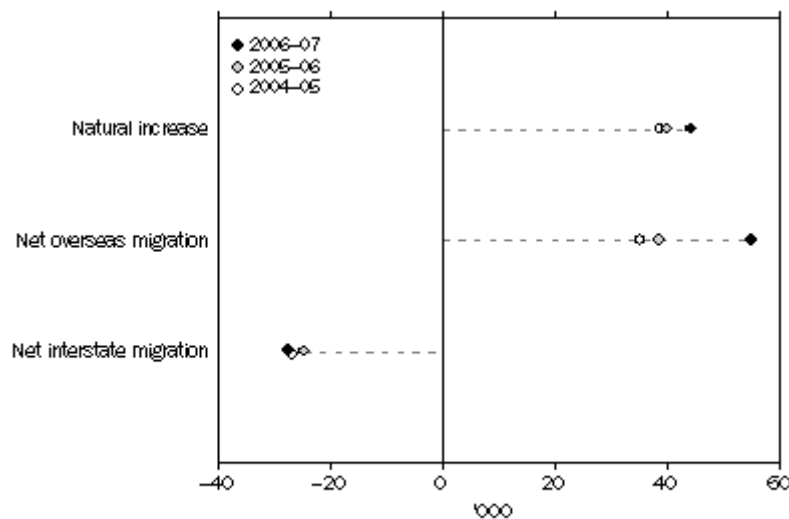
## **STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Population statistics measure the size, growth, composition and geographic distribution of people; as well as the components which shape population change – notably births, deaths and migration.

### **The NSW population**

Almost one in three Australians live in NSW. At June 2007, the NSW population reached 6.89 million people, an increase of 71,900 people (1.1%) since June 2006. The largest component of this population growth was net overseas migration – a gain of 54,900 people. Natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for a further increase of 44,300 people. During the same period, NSW recorded a net loss of 27,300 people to other states and territories.

### **Components of population change, NSW – 2004–07**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat no. 3101.0).

NSW's population is predominantly urban with 63% (4.34 million people) living in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD). A further 20% (1.36 million people) were located in other coastal Local Government Areas (LGAs). This reflects the population's preference for living in major urban areas or near the sea.

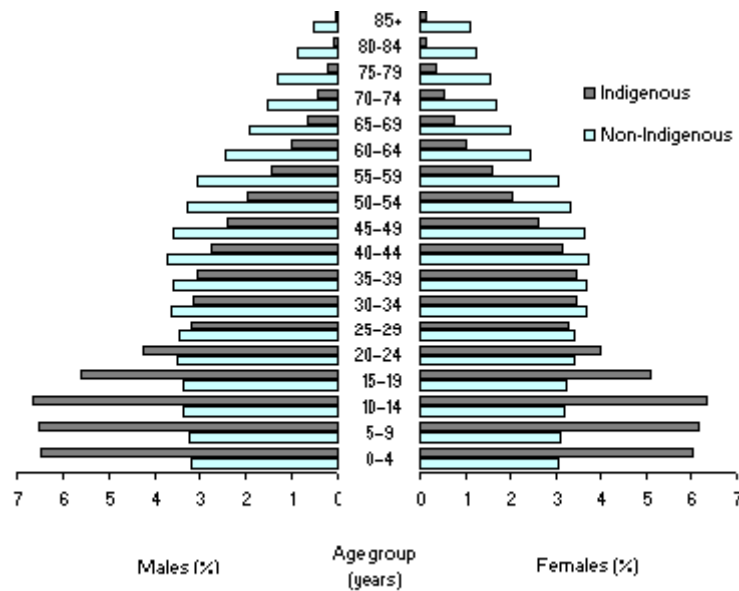
NSW has an ageing population. The proportion of the population aged 65 years or older continues to expand as more 'baby boomers' enter their retirement years. In 2007, nearly 14% of the NSW population were aged 65 years or over, an increase of nearly one percentage point since 1997. The median age of the population of NSW has also continued to increase. At June 2007, the median age for people in NSW was 37.0 years, an increase of 2.2 years since 1997.

### NSW Indigenous people

Based on the June 2006 experimental estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 29% (148,200 people) of Australia's Indigenous population lived in NSW.

The Indigenous population is generally younger than the non-Indigenous population. In 2006, over one-third (38%) of NSW's Indigenous population were aged 0–14 years, twice the proportion recorded for non-Indigenous children (19%). In contrast, just over 3% of Indigenous people were aged 65 years or older compared with 14% of non-Indigenous people.

### Age population pyramid, By Indigenous status, NSW – 2007



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

As a result, there is a large difference in the median ages of these population groups. In 2006, the median age for Indigenous people in NSW was 20.7 years, an increase of 0.8 years since 1996. This is significantly younger than the 37.2 years recorded in 2006 for non-Indigenous people.

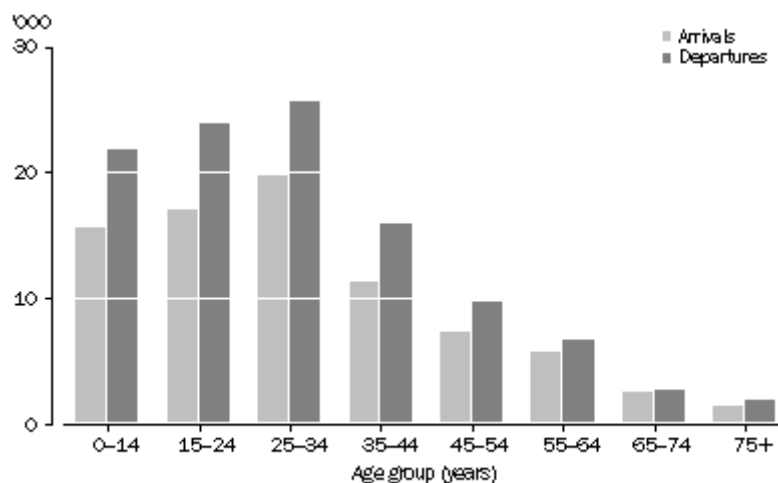
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### Interstate migration and young people

Australia has a very mobile population with a constant flow of people moving between states and territories. In 2006–07, NSW experienced a net interstate migration loss of 27,300 people, with 81,100 people arriving and 108,400 departing the state. Interstate departures outnumbered arrivals across all age groups.

Interstate mobility was highest among younger people. In 2006–07, the largest net migration loss in NSW was for people aged 15–24 years (–6,800). Interstate mobility peaked for people aged 25–34 years (19,800 arrivals and 25,600 departures), then declined steadily for people in all age groups over 35 years.

### Interstate migration, By age, NSW – 2006–07



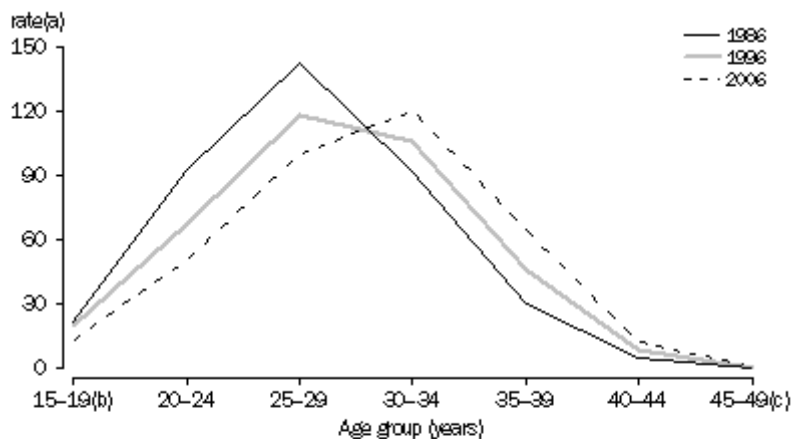
Source: ABS data available on request, Estimated Resident Population Collection.

Fertility change in NSW

The total fertility rate (TFR) for women in NSW has been declining since the early 1960s when it was above three births per woman. By 1976 it had fallen to below 2.1 births per woman, the TFR required to maintain a stable population and by 1986 it had further declined to 1.9. Low overall fertility characterised the next 20 years to 2006 when the TFR was recorded as 1.8.

During the last 20 years another feature of fertility has been the shift of the peak age of mothers at childbirth. In 1986 NSW women aged 25–29 years had the highest age specific fertility rate (142.3 births per 1,000 women). By 2006 the peak fertility rate had shifted to women aged 30–34 years (120.0). Between 1986 and 2006 fertility rates in general decreased for women in all age groups under 30 years. In line with this fertility shift, the median age of mothers giving birth has also increased from 27.6 years in 1986 to 31.0 years in 2006.

Age-specific fertility rates(a), NSW – 1986–2006



(a) The number of live births during the calendar year, according to the age of the mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June.  
(b) In the calculation of these rates, births to mothers aged under 15 years are included in the 15–19 age group.  
(c) In the calculation of these rates, births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45–49 age group.

Source: Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0); Australian Historical Population Statistics (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

Population – Summary Table  
Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

Population – Summary Table



POPULATION

Population – Statistical Highlights  
Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

POPULATION, Summary table, NSW

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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### Population composition(a)

1. Males	'000	3 219.1	3 264.2	3 290.5	3 311.1	3 328.2	3 350.3	3 378.1	3 413.9
2. Females	'000	3 267.1	3 311.0	3 339.3	3 363.3	3 382.3	3 408.0	3 439.1	3 475.2
3. Persons	'000	6 486.2	6 575.2	6 629.8	6 674.4	6 710.5	6 758.3	6 817.2	6 889.1
4. Aged 0–14 years	%	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.3
5. Aged 15–64 years	%	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.8	66.9	67.0	67.0
6. Aged 65 years and over	%	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6
7. Aged 85 years and over	%	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
8. Median age – Total	years	35.7	35.9	36.1	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.8	37.0
9. Median age – Indigenous	years	na	20.1	na	na	na	na	20.7	na
10. Indigenous population	'000	na	134.9	na	na	na	na	148.2	na
11. Australian born	%	na	75.2	na	na	na	na	na	na
12. Overseas born	%	na	24.8	na	na	na	na	na	na
13. Speaks language other than English at home(b)	%	na	18.9	na	na	na	na	20.1	na
14. Settler arrivals	'000	39.3	46.7	35.3	36.4	40.6	44.7	44.7	43.8
15. Sydney SD as a proportion of NSW	%	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9
16. NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.3	33.1	32.8

### Population growth(c)

17. Births	'000	85.8	85.4	84.1	84.9	85.7	84.2	86.0	90.2
18. Deaths	'000	45.1	45.7	45.2	46.1	46.4	45.6	46.1	45.9
19. Natural increase	'000	40.8	39.7	38.9	38.8	39.4	38.6	39.9	44.3
20. Net overseas migration(d)(e)	'000	43.7	58.6	44.4	40.9	29.8	35.2	38.5	54.9
21. Net interstate migration	'000	–14.3	–16.3	–25.3	–32.7	–31.3	–26.5	–24.6	–27.3
22. Total population growth	'000	74.8	89.0	54.6	44.5	36.1	47.8	58.9	71.9
23. Annual growth rate	%	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
24. Total fertility rate(f)(g)	rate	1.815	1.762	1.743	1.757	1.774	1.743	1.775	(h)1.856

na not available

(a) At 30 June. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data for 2002 to 2007 are preliminary rebased estimates using 2006 Census data.

(b) At 7 August 2001 and 8 August 2006, based on the Census of Population and Housing.

(c) Data are for 12 months to 30 June.

(d) Net overseas migration is the sum of the net permanent and long term movement, plus migration adjustment.

(e) Net overseas migration estimates contain a break in time series. Estimates for 2007 onwards use an improved method and are not comparable with estimates for earlier periods.

(f) Births per woman.

(g) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in the table.

(h) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

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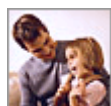
## POPULATION, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing	13	1.5; 1.16
ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection	14	1.12
ABS Vitals Collection	..	1.6; 1.10
ABS Estimated Resident Population Collection	..	1.3; 1.15
<b>Australian Demographic Statistics</b> (cat. no. 3101.0)	1–3; 9–10; 17–24	1.4
<b>Australian Historical Population Statistics</b> (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)	..	1.7
<b>Births, Australia</b> (cat. no. 3301.0)	..	1.6; 1.7
<b>Deaths, Australia</b> (cat. no. 3302.0)	..	1.9; 1.10; 1.11
Department of Immigration and Citizenship	..	1.13
<b>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</b> (cat. no. 3238.0)	9–10	..

<b>Life Tables, New South Wales</b> (cat. no. 3302.1.55.001)	..	1.8
<b>Migration, Australia</b> (cat. no. 3412.0)	11–12	1.14
<b>Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories</b> (cat. no. 3201.0)	4–8	1.2; 1.9
<b>Regional Population Growth, Australia</b> (cat. no. 3218.0)	15–16	..

.. not applicable

## Family and Community



### FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Family and Community – Summary Table

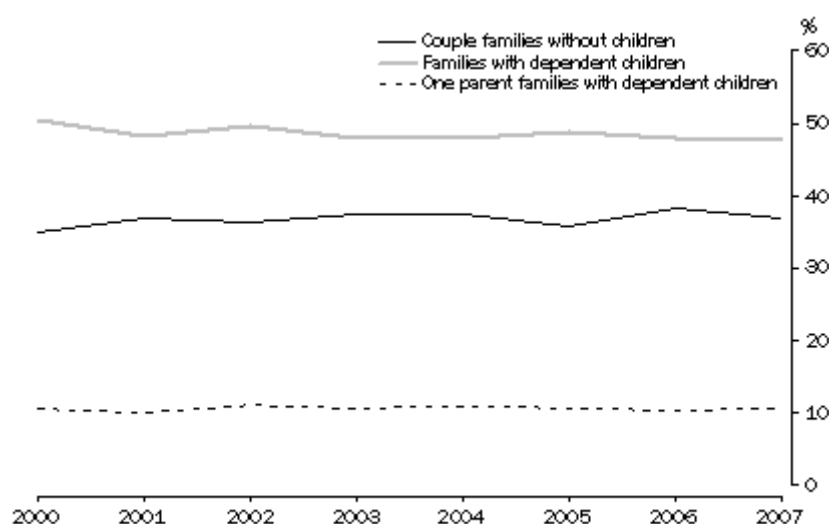
Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Families, community networks and interpersonal relationships are vital aspects of society, and essential to individual wellbeing. Most people in NSW (71%) live in households as members of a family unit. For many people the family is the main source of emotional, physical, financial care and support. In contemporary Australia, there is an increasing diversity of family situations, reflecting changing trends in family formation, dissolution and the caring role of families.

Families may be comprised of couples (with children of any age or without children), lone parents with children, or other families (i.e. families of related adults, such as brothers or sisters living together). The number of families in NSW grew from 1.72 million in 2000, to reach 1.90 million in 2007. Families with dependent children were the most common type of family, but have decreased in proportion from 50% to 48%. Couple only families increased from 35% to 37%, and one parent families remained steady at 11%. Since 2001, lone person households increased from 24% to 26%, due to a range of factors including delays in marriage, separations, divorces, and aging of the population.

### Family types, NSW



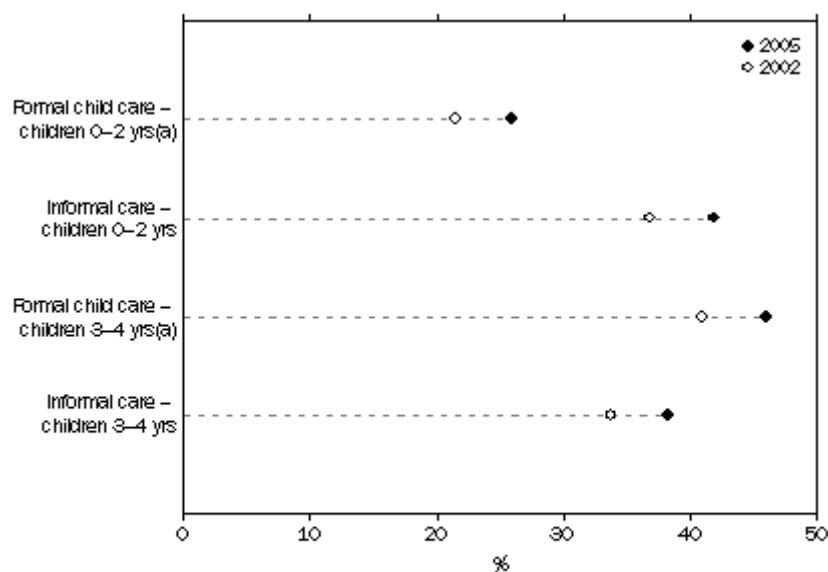
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)



## Child care

In 2005, more than half of all children aged 0–12 years in NSW (46%), received some type of child care. Since 2002, there has been an overall increase in the use of most forms of child care. Formal care increased for both children under 3 years old (up from 22% to 26%), and children aged 3–4 years (up from 41% to 46%). Informal care provided by relatives for children 0–2 years also increased during this time from 37% to 42%, and for children 3–4 years old it increased from 34% to 38%.

**Child care, NSW – 2002 and 2005**



(a) Excludes preschool.

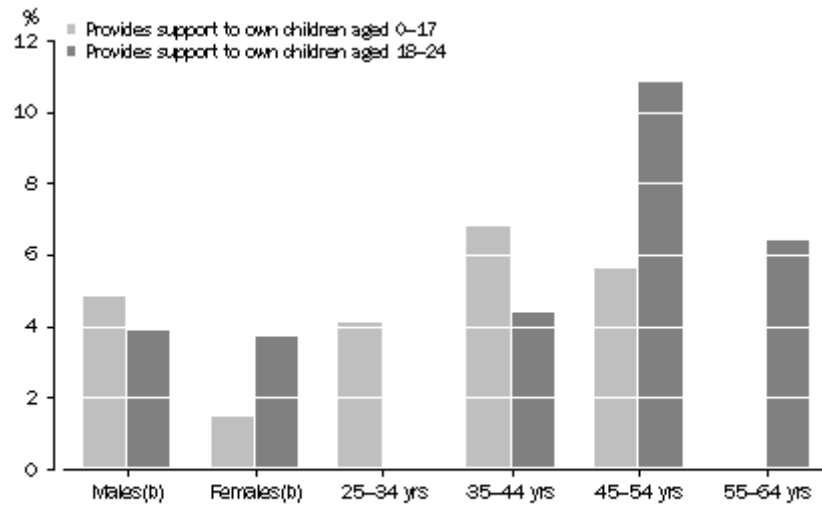
Source: ABS data available on request, Child Care Survey.

## Supporting children living elsewhere

Many people provide support to their own children living outside the household. In 2006, there were 485,400 people aged 18 years and over in NSW, who reported that their own children aged 0–24 years were living in another household. Over two thirds (68%) of these parents provided support to their children. Key forms of support provided include financial support, such as money for bills or debts (28%), clothing (26%), educational costs (25%), and child support payments (24%). Other forms of support included driving them to places (26%), and allowing them to borrow the car (12%).

Men were more likely than women to provide support for their own children aged 0–17 years living elsewhere (4.8% and 1.5% respectively), reflecting the greater number of children living apart from their father. Compared to other age groups, parents aged 45–54 years (16%) were most likely to provide support to their children 0–24 years living outside the household.

### **Provides support to own children living outside household(a), NSW – 2006**



(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.  
 (b) Persons aged 18 years and over.  
 Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

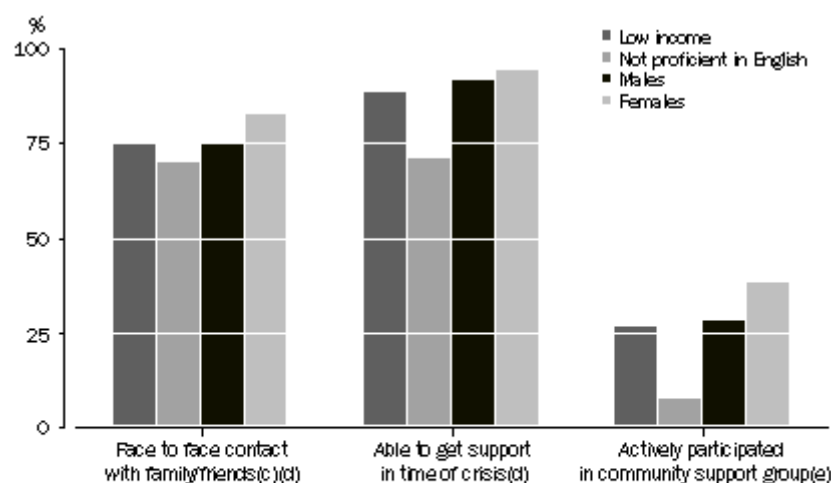
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## Community networks and voluntary work

Individual, family and community wellbeing can also be influenced by the strength and quality of engagements with wider social networks. While persons on low incomes and those born overseas with no proficiency in English had similar levels of contact with family and friends, overall they had a lower level of engagement with the wider community. They were less able to get support in a time of crisis, and had lower levels of participation in community groups, voluntary work, and other forms of unpaid informal assistance to persons living outside the house.

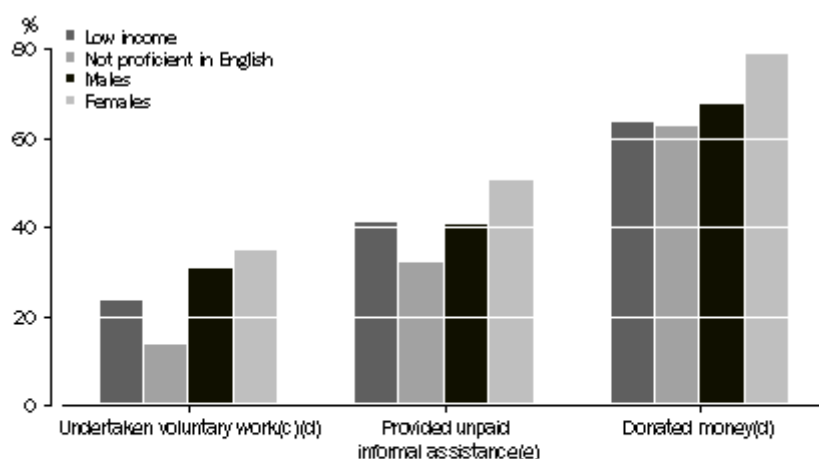
In 2006, many people aged 18 years and over in NSW provided support to the wider community through voluntary work (33%), unpaid informal assistance (45%), and by donating money (73%). While a similar proportion of men and women felt they were able to get support in a time of crisis, women reported a higher participation rate in other community support and social network activities compared with men.

### Community support(a)(b), NSW – 2006



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.  
 (b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.  
 (c) In the last week.  
 (d) Outside the household.  
 (e) In the last 12 months.  
 Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

## Voluntary work and unpaid informal assistance(a)(b), NSW – 2006



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(c) Undertaken voluntary work in organisation such as sport/recreation, welfare/community, education/training, etc.

(d) In the last 12 months.

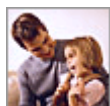
(e) Provided unpaid informal assistance to persons living outside household, in the last 4 weeks.

Source: ABS data available on request, General Social Survey.

### Family and Community – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

## Family and Community – Summary Table



### FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

#### Family and Community – Statistical Highlights

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

#### FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Living arrangements</b>									
1. Total households	'000	na	2 455	2 492	2 528	2 566	2 605	2 643	2 679
2. Lone person households	'000	na	587	604	621	639	657	675	690
3. Total families(a)	'000	1 721	1 777	1 798	1 826	1 836	1 843	1 876	1 896
4. Couple families without children(a)	'000	601	656	650	685	687	660	717	699
5. Families with dependent children(a)	'000	869	859	893	875	882	902	898	904
6. One parent families with dependent children –of all families with dependent children(a)	%	20.7	20.6	22.1	22.2	22.7	21.6	21.6	22.2
7. De facto couple families–of all couple families	%	na	11.5	na	na	na	na	13.3	na
<b>Family formation</b>									
8. Marriage rate per 1,000 population	rate	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	nya
9. Total fertility rate per female(a)	rate	1.81	1.76	1.74	1.75	1.77	1.74	1.77	1.85
10. Median age of mother at first birth in current relationship	years	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.6	nya
11. Divorce rate per 1,000 population	rate	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	nya
12. Children aged 0–17 years involved in a divorce in year	'000	14.1	13.5	13.6	13.4	12.8	13.1	12.5	nya

13. Children aged 0–17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere	%	na	na	na	r21.8	na	na	na	na
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#### Families and work

14. Both parents employed –couple families with dependent children(a)	%	59.2	58.4	59.8	59.5	60.0	61.1	62.1	61.0
15. Both parents not employed –couple families with dependent children(a)	%	7.1	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.7	5.5	6.8	5.7
16. Lone parent not employed –one parent families with dependent children(a)	%	48.9	53.7	50.8	51.0	52.0	45.6	48.5	43.8
17. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent in the household	%	19.4	18.2	na	16.2	15.7	na	14.2	nya

#### Family and community

18. Adults that can get support from others outside the household in time of crisis(b)	%	na	na	93.2	na	na	na	92.8	na
19. Carers for a person with a disability(c)	%	na	na	na	11.4	na	na	na	na
20. Households which include carer(s)	%	na	na	na	20.7	na	na	na	na
21. Children 0–11 years who received informal child care from relatives	%	na	na	25.9	na	na	30.0	na	na
22. Children 0–2 years using formal child care(d)	%	na	na	21.5	na	na	25.9	na	na
23. Children 3–4 years using formal child care(d)	%	na	na	40.9	na	na	46.0	na	na
24. Children on care and protection orders per 1,000 children	rate	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	na	5.4	5.8	6.8

#### Community participation

25. Voluntary work undertaken–adults(b)	%	na	na	33.4	na	na	na	32.7	na
26. Participated in sport or physical recreation–adults(b)	%	na	na	61.3	na	na	na	58.7	na
27. Attended cultural events–adults(b)	%	na	na	86.2	na	na	na	87.0	na
28. Participated in organised sport–children(e)	%	60.2	na	na	62.3	na	na	64.7	na
29. Participated in cultural activities–children(e)	%	31.5	na	na	29.9	na	na	34.6	na
30. Households with an Internet connection	%	32	45	48	54	na	56	60	64

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Data are revised.

(b) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(c) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(d) Excludes preschools.

(e) Children aged 5–14 years.

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### FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS Census of Population and Housing	7	2.4
ABS Child Care Survey	21–23	2.9–2.10
ABS General Social Survey	18; 25–27	2.7; 2.13–2.15
ABS Household Use of Information Technology Survey	30	2.18
ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey	..	2.16
ABS Survey of Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities	28–29	2.17
ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	19–20	2.12
ABS Survey of Income and Housing	17	2.8
ABS Vitals Collection	10	2.3
<b>Australian Demographic Statistics</b> (cat. no. 3101.0)	9	..
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2007, <b>Child Protection Australia, 2006–07</b> (AIHW cat. no. CWS 31)	24	2.11
<b>Divorces, Australia</b> (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)	11–12	2.3

<b>Family Characteristics</b> (cat. no. 4442.0)	13	2.2; 2.5–2.6
<b>Household and Family Projections, Australia</b> (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)	1–2	..
<b>Labour Force, Australia, Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families</b> (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)	3–6; 14–16	..
<b>Marriages, Australia</b> (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)	8	2.3
NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, <b>Two Ways Together Report on Indicators 2007</b>	24	2.11
NSW Department of Community Services, Key Information and Directory System (KiDS), 2006–07	..	2.11

.. not applicable

## Health



### HEALTH

Health – Summary Table

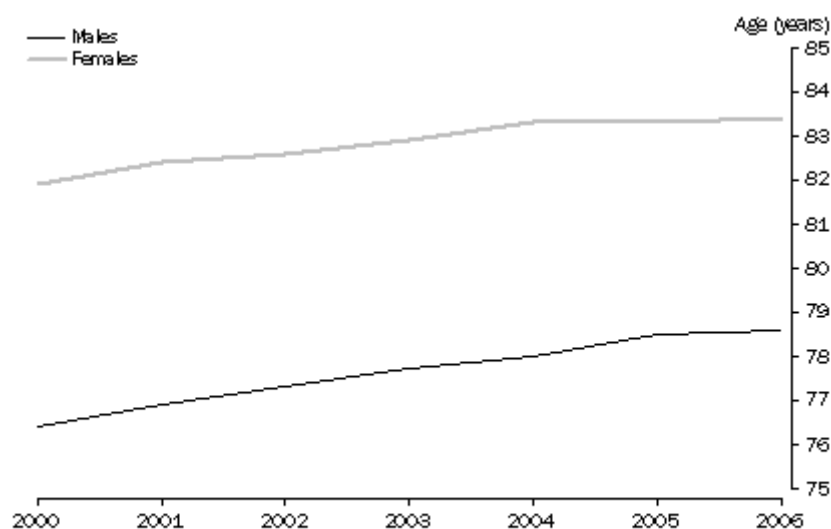
Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Health is defined by the World Health Organisation as '*a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity*'. Good health provides social and economic benefits to individuals, families and the wider community.

Overall, the health of people in NSW is improving – people are living longer and healthier lives. Between 2000 and 2006, life expectancy in NSW improved for both men (by 2.2 years to reach 78.6 years) and women (by 1.5 years to reach 83.4 years). As well as continuing medical advances, recent increases in life expectancy, particularly for men, are due to a range of factors including fewer motor vehicle and work-related fatalities and fewer deaths from heart disease.

### Life expectancy at birth(a), NSW



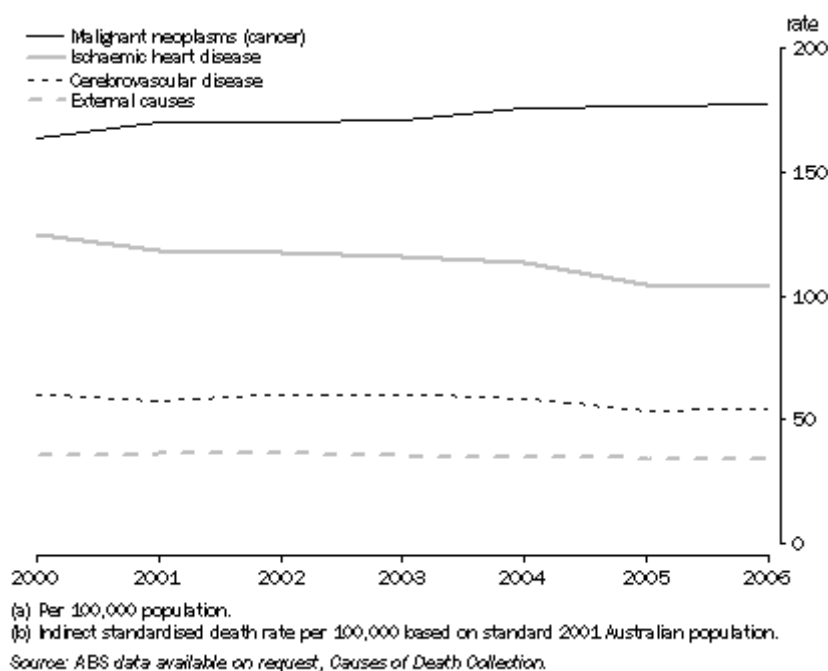
(a) Based on three years of population and deaths data.

Source: Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

## Causes of death

Causes of death data provide insights into diseases and other factors contributing to reduced life expectancy. Underlying causes of death data records the key disease or injury leading directly to death. In 2006, almost 80% of all underlying causes of death in NSW were associated with Australia's seven National Health Priority Areas (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, injury, asthma, mental health, diabetes mellitus and arthritis). The death rate for all persons in NSW in 2006 was one of the lowest on record, reflecting a steady decline since 2000, from 6.9 to 6.1 deaths per 1,000 persons. This overall decrease in death rates is mainly due to reductions in deaths from heart and cerebrovascular disease, though deaths from malignant cancer increased from 163 to 177 per 100,000 persons.

### Selected causes of deaths(a)(b), NSW



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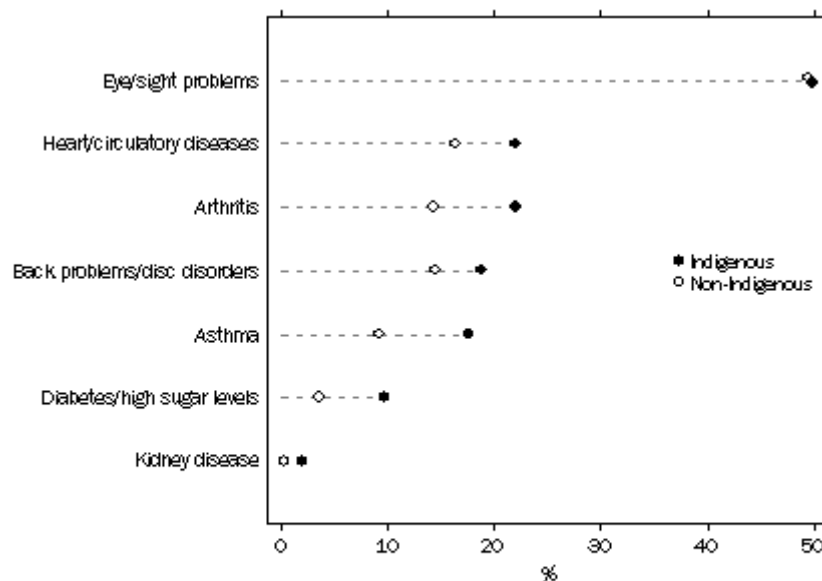
## Indigenous and non-Indigenous health status

Health gains in the wider community have not always been shared with Indigenous Australians, who in general have poorer health outcomes, including higher death and hospitalisation rates, and a shorter life expectancy. In 2004–05, the majority of non-Indigenous people in NSW aged 15 years and over (56%), consider themselves to be in very good or excellent health, compared with 36% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Indigenous people were 1.8 times more likely than non-Indigenous people to have reported fair or poor health.

Although most people reported they were in good health, in 2004–05, almost three-quarters (74%) of the non-Indigenous NSW population reported one or more long term medical condition. After adjusting for age differences, almost four in five Indigenous persons (79%) reported long term health conditions. The most commonly reported long term health conditions among Indigenous Australians were eye or sight problems (50%), heart or circulatory diseases (22%), arthritis (22%), back disorders (19%), and asthma (18%). The rate of kidney disease was 6 times higher in the Indigenous population compared with the non-Indigenous population, and diabetes or high sugar levels was almost 3 times higher in

the Indigenous population.

### Selected long term conditions(a), NSW – 2004–05



(a) Indigenous and non-Indigenous proportions have been age standardised.

(b) ICD-10 based output classification.

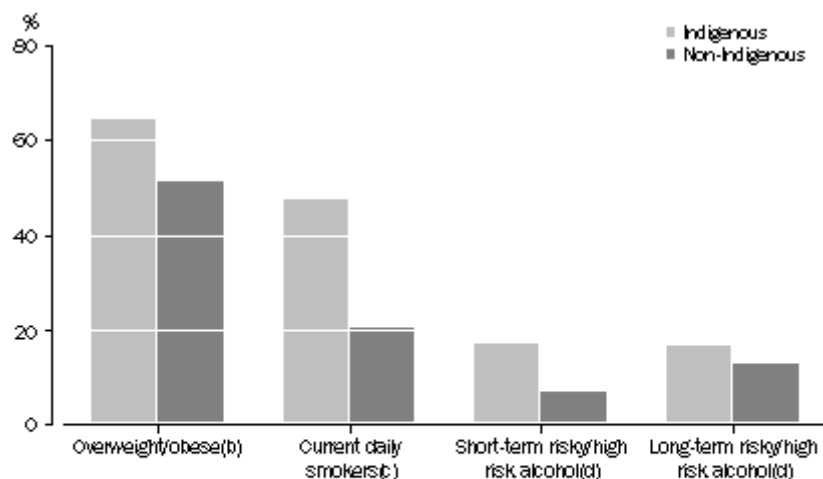
Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

### Indigenous and non-Indigenous health risks

There are a range of issues which can influence health outcomes, including socioeconomic status, environmental factors, genetics and specific lifestyle behaviours, such as smoking, exercise and dietary habits. For the total NSW population, comparison between 2001 and 2005, show that more adults are drinking alcohol at risky or high risk levels (up from 11% to 13%), and more people are overweight or obese (up from 44% to 47%). In 2005, 23% of the total NSW adult population were current daily smokers.

In 2005, after adjusting for age differences, there were higher levels of short-term risky or high risk alcohol consumption among Indigenous adults (17% compared to 7% non-Indigenous), and a higher proportion of Indigenous adults were overweight/obese (64% compared to 51% non-Indigenous). In the same period, Indigenous adults were more than twice as likely as non-Indigenous adults to be current daily smokers (48% and 21% respectively).

### Selected health risk factors(a), NSW – 2004–05



(a) Indigenous and non-Indigenous proportions have been age standardised.  
 (b) For persons aged 15 years and over.  
 (c) Persons aged 18 years and over.  
 (d) The number of standard drinks is based on NHMRC guidelines for risky and high risk alcohol consumption.  
 Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

## Health – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

## Health – Summary Table



### HEALTH

## Health – Statistical Highlights

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### HEALTH, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Health status</b>									
1. Life expectancy at birth–males(a)	years	76.4	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.5	78.6	nya
2. Life expectancy at birth–females(a)	years	81.9	82.4	82.6	82.9	83.3	83.3	83.4	nya
3. Self assessed health–excellent or very good(b)(c)%	%	na	52.3	na	na	na	55.5	na	na
4. Self assessed health–good(b)(c)	%	na	29.4	na	na	na	27.9	na	na
5. Self assessed health–fair or poor(b)(c)	%	na	18.4	na	na	na	16.6	na	na
<b>Risk factors</b>									
6. Current daily smokers(c)(d)	%	na	24.1	na	na	na	22.6	na	na
7. Risky or high risk alcohol consumption(c)(d)	%	na	10.8	na	na	na	13.0	na	na
8. Sedentary or low exercise level(b)(c)	%	na	69.0	na	na	na	70.6	na	na
9. Overweight or obese(b)(c)	%	na	44.0	na	na	na	47.1	na	na
10. Children fully immunised at 12–15 months(e)	%	na	91.1	89.9	91.0	91.0	90.6	90.1	91.5
<b>Health conditions</b>									
<b>Long term conditions(b)(c)</b>									
11. Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	%	na	1.4	na	na	na	1.3	na	na
12. Ischaemic heart disease	%	na	1.7	na	na	na	1.7	na	na



13. Diabetes mellitus	%	na	3.0	na	na	na	3.7	na	na
14. Asthma	%	na	11.1	na	na	na	9.2	na	na
15. High or very high psychological distress(c)(d)(f)	%	na	12.9	na	na	na	12.6	na	na
16. Persons with a disability	%	na	na	na	17.9	na	na	na	na
17. Persons with a disability with a profound or severe restriction	%	na	na	na	5.5	na	na	na	na
18. New cases of cancer per 100,000 males(c)(g)	rate	539.5	549.9	554.6	557.8	587.2	576.1	nya	nya
19. New cases of cancer per 100,000 females(c)(g)	rate	383.4	397.5	400.0	402.1	399.1	392.0	nya	nya
20. Employment injuries per 100,000 employees	rate	21.3	20.3	20.3	18.5	18.7	18.4	15.4	nya

#### Mortality

21. Number of deaths	'000	45.4	44.6	46.4	46.1	46.4	44.9	46.0	nya
22. Standardised death rate per 1,000 population(h)	rate	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.1	nya
23. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	rate	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	nya
24. Ischaemic heart disease per 100,000 population(h)	rate	124.3	118.0	117.6	115.5	113.3	104.4	103.9	nya
25. Cancer (malignant neoplasms) per 100,000 population(h)	rate	163.4	169.6	169.7	170.6	175.4	176.6	176.7	nya
26. Cerebrovascular disease per 100,000 population(h)	rate	60.5	57.7	60.6	60.5	58.7	53.8	54.6	nya
27. External causes per 100,000 population(h)	rate	35.4	36.4	36.6	35.6	35.0	34.7	34.3	nya

#### Services

28. Public hospital beds(i)(j)	no.	17 754	17 534	17 402	18 085	19 408	20 731	19 780	nya
29. Private hospital beds(j)	no.	6 557	6 864	6 503	6 575	6 540	6 402	6 191	nya
30. Average length of stay in public hospital(j)(k)	days	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	nya
31. Hospital separations per 100,000 population(c)	rate	29 866	30 014	30 340	30 539	30 778	31 339	31 477	32 493
32. Persons seeking drug treatment episodes(j)	'000	na	na	38.1	40.0	42.5	41.8	43.8	nya

#### Expenditure

33. Persons with private health insurance	%	51.6	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.5	51.8	52.1	52.9
34. Total health expenditure(j)	\$b	18.8	20.7	22.2	24.3	26.5	29.2	28.7	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

(a) Based on three years of population and deaths data.

(b) For persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(d) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(e) Immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, hepatitis b and Haemophilus influenzae type b.

(f) Persons with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler 10 questionnaire.

(g) Data are revised.

(h) Indirect standardised death rate based on standard 2001 Australian population.

(i) Due to methodology changes, 2005–06 acute public bed data are not comparable with earlier years.

(j) Year ending 30 June.

(k) Data for years 1999–2000 and 2000–01 includes the ACT.

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## HEALTH, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS Causes of Death Collection	21–27	3.19–3.21
ABS National Health Survey	3–9; 11–15	3.2–3.5; 3.11
ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey	..	3.6
ABS National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults	..	3.10
ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	16–17	3.14–3.15

Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, <b>Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), HACC MDS Annual Bulletins 2002–03 to 2004–05</b>	..	3.26
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Alcohol and Other Drugs Treatment Services in NSW 2005–06	32	3.13
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2001, <b>Australian Hospital Statistics 1999–2000</b> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 14) to AIHW 2008, <b>Australian Hospital Statistics 2006–07</b> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 55)	28–30	3.22–3.23
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2007, <b>Health Expenditure Australia 2005–06</b> (AIHW cat. no. HWE 37)	34	3.29
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2004, <b>Mental Health Services in Australia 2001–02</b> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 31) to AIHW 2007, <b>Mental Health Services in Australia 2004–05</b> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 47)	..	3.27
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2007	..	3.12
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) National Perinatal Statistics Unit 2004, <b>Australia's Mothers and Babies</b> (AIHW cat. no. PER 25) to AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit 2007, <b>Australia's Mothers and Babies</b> (AIHW cat. no. PER 40)	..	3.7
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <b>Residential Aged Care in Australia 2000–01</b> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 22) to <b>Residential Aged Care in Australia 2005–06</b> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 54)	..	3.25
<b>Deaths, Australia</b> (cat. no. 3302.0)	1–2	..
NSW Department of Health, <b>NSW Health Annual Reports 2006–07</b>	..	3.8; 3.24
NSW Department of Health, NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research	31	3.16–3.17
Private Health Insurance Administration Council < <a href="http://www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/membershipcoverage">www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/membershipcoverage</a> >	33	3.28
Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2008, <b>Report on Government Services 2008</b> , Productivity Commission, Canberra	10	..
Tracy E, Baker D, Chen W, Starvou E, Bishop J, <b>Cancer in NSW: Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence, 2005</b> , Sydney: Cancer Institute NSW, November 2007 < <a href="http://www.statistics.cancerinstitute.org.au">http://www.statistics.cancerinstitute.org.au</a> >	18–19	3.9
WorkCover Authority of NSW, <b>Worker's Compensation Statistical Bulletins 2000–01 to 2005–06</b>	20	3.18

.. not applicable

## Education and Training



### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education and Training – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

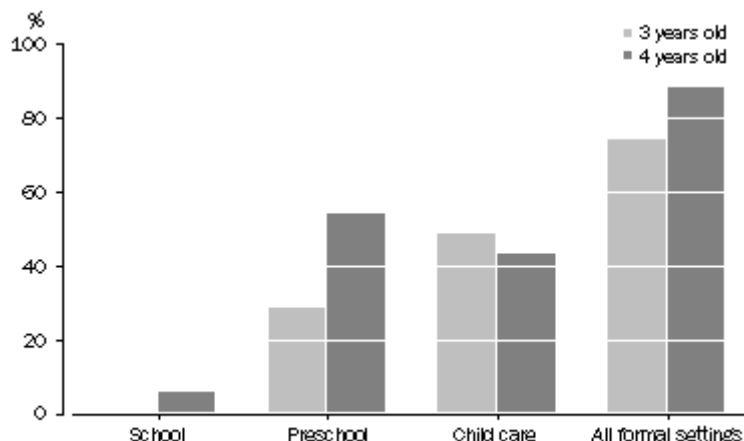
### STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Education is received through three formal sectors – schooling, vocational education and training, and higher education. Non-formal education also takes place outside of these institutions, for example on-the-job training in the workplace and self-directed learning.

#### Child care

It is recognised that early childhood education such as preschool and child care are highly beneficial for children's development and transition to school. In NSW in 2005, 88% of four year olds and 74% of three year olds attended at least one formal setting – either school, preschool or formal child care. Over half of four year olds (54%) attended preschool and 43% attended some sort of formal child care including 34% who attended long day care.

## Participation in school, preschool and child care, Children aged 3 and 4 years, NSW – 2005



Source: ABS data available on request, Child Care Australia (cat. no. 4402.0)

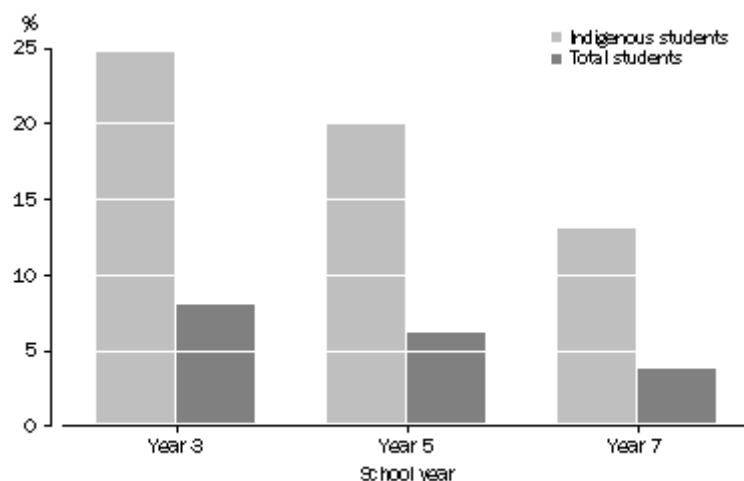
## Literacy and numeracy

In 2008, all students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 sat national literacy and numeracy tests for the first time. Prior to this each state had a set of tests that were equivalised to national benchmarks. The most recent results available for NSW tests are for 2006. In 2006, the minimum NSW standards for literacy were not met by 8.0% of Year 3 students, 6.1% of Year 5 students, and 3.8% of Year 7 students.

The strength of the tests are that they highlight populations or regions that are doing less well. For both literacy and numeracy, there was a substantial gap between Indigenous achievement compared to the results for all students. The proportion of Indigenous students not meeting the NSW benchmarks were considerably higher than for all students: 25% of Year 3 students, 20% of Year 5 students, and 13% of Year 7 students.

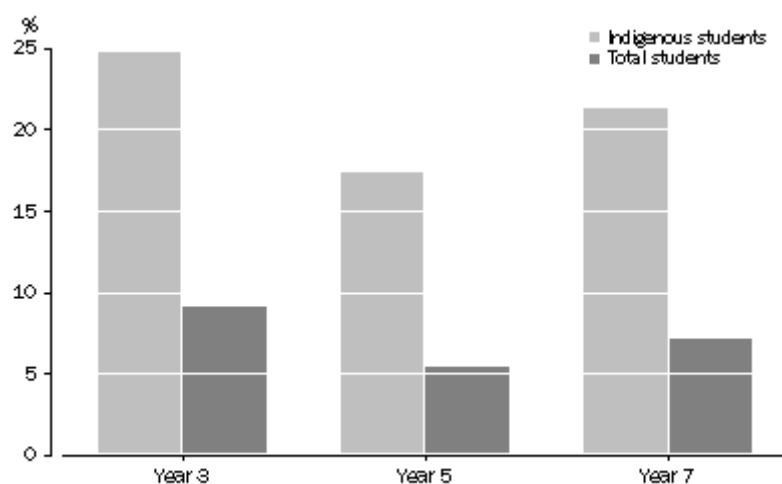
Basic numeracy benchmarks were not met by 9.1% of total Year 3 students, 5.4% of Year 5 students, and 7.1% of Year 7 students. For Indigenous students, numeracy benchmarks were not met by 25% of Year 3 students, 17% of Year 5 students, and 21% of Year 7 students.

## Government school students not meeting literacy benchmarks, NSW – 2006



Source: NSW Department of Education and Training

## Government school students not meeting numeracy benchmarks, NSW – 2006



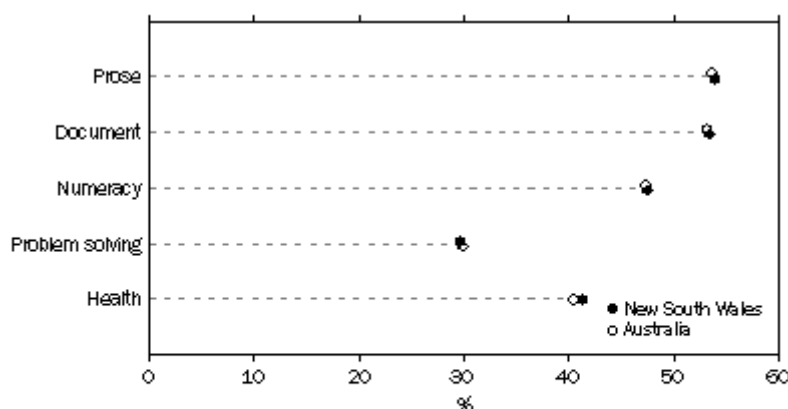
Source: NSW Department of Education and Training

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## Adult literacy and life skills

Adult literacy is important for the social and economic wellbeing of the nation. The 2006 Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey assessed a sample of people aged 15 to 74 on five scales: prose literacy, document literacy, numeracy, problem solving and health literacy. In NSW, Level 3 or above (regarded by the survey developers as effectively functional literacy) was achieved by 54% of the population on the prose literacy scale, 53% on the document literacy scale, 48% on the numeracy scale, 30% on the problem solving scale, and 41% on the health literacy scale. These proportions were similar for the Australian population as a whole.

### Adult literacy and life skills(a) – 2006



(a) This graph shows the proportion of achieving Level 3 or above on the different scales of the Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey. Level 3 is regarded by the survey developers as the minimum level for effectively functional literacy.

Source: Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey (cat. no. 4228.0).

Education and Training – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

# Education and Training – Summary Table



## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education and Training – Statistical Highlights

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Schools</b>									
1. Preschool	no.	1 166	1 185	1 191	1 146	1 120	1 129	1 047	nya
2. Primary	no.	2 183	2 179	2 172	2 167	2 166	2 163	2 152	2 150
3. Secondary	no.	525	524	518	515	511	522	522	531
4. Combined and Special	no.	385	388	405	410	420	421	425	426
5. Government	no.	2 192	2 185	2 191	2 186	2 192	2 194	2 187	2 190
6. Non-government	no.	901	906	904	906	905	912	912	917
7. Total schools	no.	3 093	3 091	3 095	3 092	3 097	3 106	3 099	3 107
<b>Students</b>									
8. Preschool	'000	71.7	73.4	74.7	71.7	70.6	67.4	63.8	nya
9. Primary	'000	629.0	630.3	629.4	626.4	624.0	621.9	620.2	618.4
10. Secondary(a)	'000	465.4	468.9	475.4	481.0	483.1	485.8	488.7	490.8
11. Total school students(a)	'000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		094.3	099.2	104.8	107.3	107.0	107.7	108.9	109.2
12. Students in government schools	%	69.4	68.7	68.2	67.7	67.2	66.8	66.7	66.5
13. VET students(b)	'000	638.0	570.5	553.3	588.4	517.5	562.1	565.3	nya
14. VET in Schools students(c)	'000	na	na	64.4	67.2	69.6	60.8	nya	nya
15. Apprentices and trainees in training(d)	'000	81.4	94.0	107.7	118.2	120.4	121.0	124.9	129.1
16. Higher education students – domestic	'000	np	np	231.7	234.2	229.7	230.7	236.5	nya
17. Higher education students – overseas	'000	np	np	58.2	66.1	66.8	66.5	66.3	nya
18. Overseas higher education students	%	np	np	20.1	22.0	22.5	22.4	21.9	nya
<b>Student/staff teaching ratio(e)(f)</b>									
19. Primary schools	ratio	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.1	16.8	16.4	16.4
20. Secondary schools	ratio	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2
<b>Persons currently enrolled for study</b>									
21. Aged 15–19 years	%	78.1	80.1	78.9	78.3	78.0	77.7	77.5	77.8
22. Aged 20–24 years	%	35.5	38.2	37.5	37.8	39.1	40.4	36.9	37.4
23. Aged 25–64 years	%	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.0
<b>Achievements/qualifications</b>									
Year 5 Government school students reaching minimum standard (band 3 or higher)									
24. Literacy(g)	%	na	95.5	96.1	95.1	95.4	94.1	93.9	na
25. Numeracy	%	na	93.6	93.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	94.6	na
Year 12 and equivalent									
26. Apparent retention rate from Year 7 to 12(a)	%	67.5	68.2	69.9	70.5	71.1	71.1	70.5	69.7

27. Persons aged 20–24 with Year 12 or Certificate II and above	%	na	79.6	80.7	80.7	81.8	80.7	82.0	82.7
Persons aged 25–64 years with non-school qualifications									
28. Bachelor degree or above(h)	%	19.8	20.6	21.8	21.8	23.4	24.5	25.0	24.9
29. Advanced diploma, diploma, certificate III and IV	%	na	23.4	25.5	25.5	26.5	24.7	26.4	27.4
30. Total with non-school qualification	%	52.2	55.5	56.6	58.0	60.9	61.1	62.3	61.4

na not available

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

nya not yet available

(a) Full-time students only.

(b) General VET activity only, provided by TAFE and other government providers, Private providers and Community providers.

(c) A new arrangement for the national reporting of VET in Schools statistics was implemented for 2005 data. Due to this break in series, 2005 data should not be compared with data reported previously.

(d) In training as of 30 September.

(e) The student/staff teaching ratio should not be used as a measure of class size.

(f) Calculated by dividing the actual student load (EFTSU) by the full-time equivalent of Teaching only and Teaching and research staff.

(g) The 2001–2004 trend data for Basic Skills Test Literacy should be interpreted with caution. See footnote (a) of Table 4.5 for details.

(h) Includes Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate.

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## EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS Child Care Survey	..	4.2
ABS Survey of Education and Work	21–23; 27–30	4.10–4.11
<b>Adult Learning</b> (cat. no. 4229.0)	..	4.13
<b>Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey</b> (cat. no. 4228.0)	..	4.12
Department of Education, Science and Training, <b>Students, 2000–2006: Selected Higher Education Statistics</b>	16–18	4.9
National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <b>National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, September 2007</b>	15	4.8
National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <b>Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics; Students and courses, 2006</b>	13–14	4.7
National Indigenous Preschool Census 2000–04; National Preschool Census 2005 and 2006; Department of Education, Science and Training	1; 8	..
NSW Department of Education and Training	..	4.5
NSW Department of Education and Training, <b>Annual Report 2005–06</b>	24–25	..
<b>Schools, Australia</b> (cat. no. 4221.0)	2–7; 9–12; 19–20; 26	4.3–4.4; 4.6

.. not applicable

## Work



### WORK

Work – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

## STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

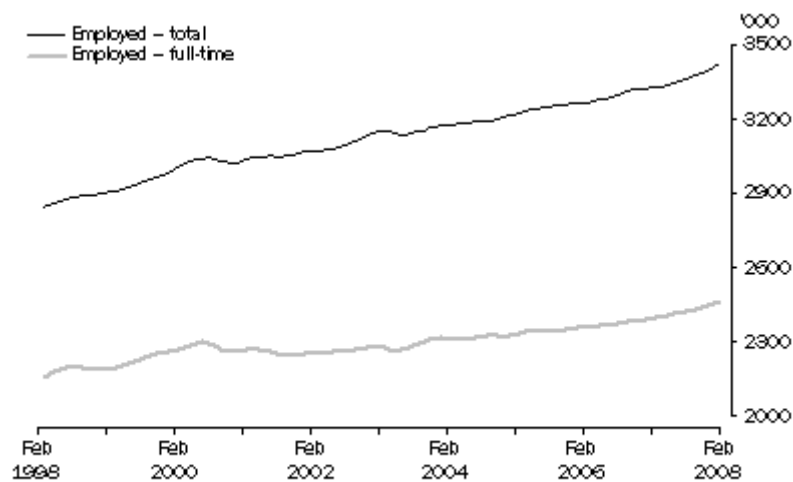
Paid work is the way most people obtain the economic resources needed for day to day living, for themselves and their dependents, and to meet their longer term financial needs. Work allows individuals to build their skills, social networks and enhance their own identity, and contributes to economic growth and development. People without paid work may be at risk of poverty and isolation.

## Employment and unemployment

The number of people in paid employment in NSW has grown steadily over the last 10 years. In February 2008, the number of employed people in NSW was 3.4 million, up from 2.8 million in February 1998, including an increase of 68,000 from 2007 to 2008. Much of this increase can be attributed to population growth, however the participation rate has also increased from 62% in 1998 to 63% in 2008. The proportion of people employed full-time has decreased from 71% in February 1998 to 69% in February 2008, while the proportion of people employed part-time has increased from 22% to 27% over the same period.

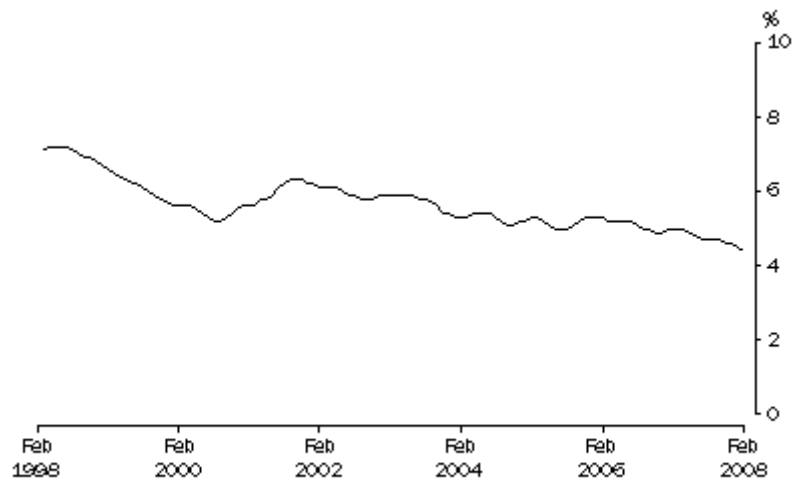
The unemployment rate has fallen from 7.5% in February 1998 to 4.7% in February 2008, reflecting the economic growth which has occurred over the last decade. The labour force underutilisation rate has fallen from 13% in September 1997 to 10% in September 2007 (the comparable unemployment rate was 7.5% in September 1997 and 4.7% in September 2007). The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

### Full-time and total employment, Trend, NSW



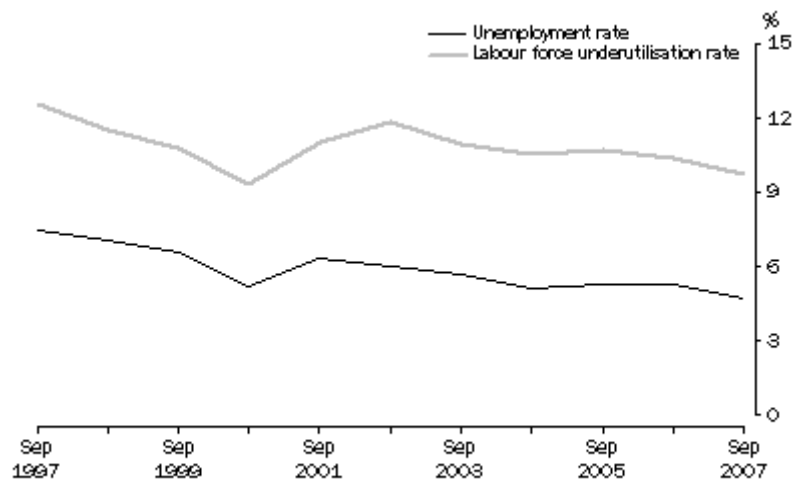
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

### Unemployment rate, Trend, NSW



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

### Unemployment and labour force underutilisation rates, NSW



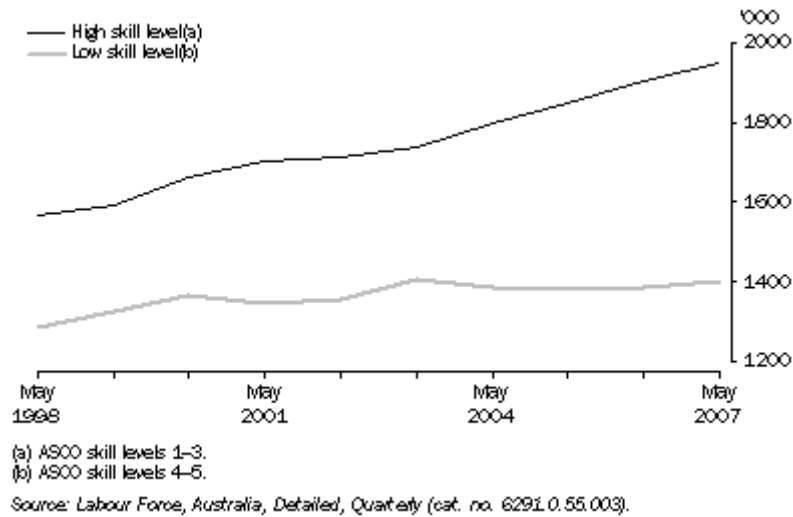
Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics, September, 2007 (cat. no. 6105.0).

### Skilled employment

Between May 2000 and May 2007, nearly 89% of the increase in employed people was for the highest skilled occupations (skill levels 1, 2 and 3 of the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)**). The skill levels of occupations relate to the requirement of the position rather than the actual qualifications of the person employed. Over this period, occupations requiring an ASCO skill level 1 (graduate degree or equivalent experience) showed the largest increase in employed persons (159,000 persons, or 49% of total employment growth). Jobs requiring an ASCO skill level 2 (diploma or equivalent experience) also grew strongly (116,000 persons or 36% of total employment growth). The number of employed persons in occupations with ASCO skill levels 3, 4 or 5 (trades qualification equivalent or Certificate III or IV and below) remained relatively steady, resulting in a decline in their relative proportion of the increasing labour supply.

### Employed persons, By occupational skill level, NSW





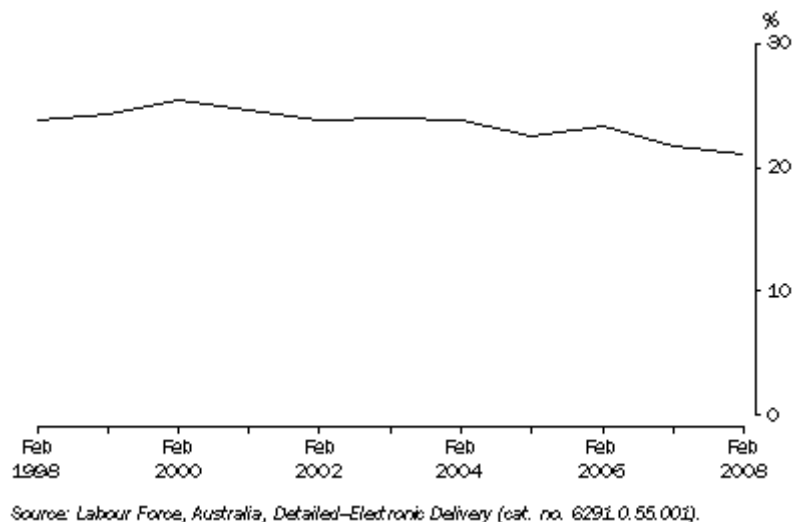
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## Hours worked

In recent years there has been a trend away from the traditional '9-to-5' job towards more diverse arrangements. In February 2008 the average hours worked per week by full-time employees was 39.5 hours. The average hours worked by part-time employees was 16.4 hours.

The proportion of people who worked 50 hours or more per week has remained relatively steady, with 24% of full-time employees working more than 50 hours per week in 1998, compared with 21% in 2008.

### Persons who worked 50 hours or more per week, Proportion of full-time employees, NSW

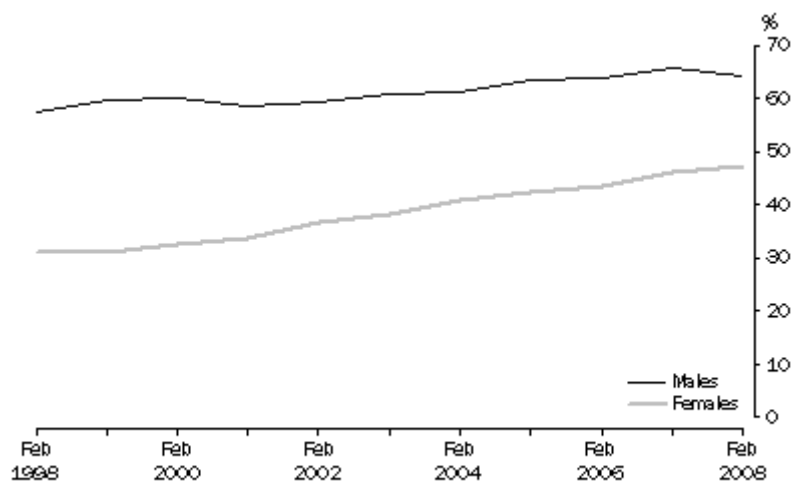


## Transition to retirement

A significant challenge facing many developed countries is an ageing population. The increase in the proportion of employed persons working part-time is one measure which has widened opportunities for people to make the transition to retirement. The proportion of employed persons aged 55–64 years working part-time has increased from 14% in February

1998 to 17% in February 2008. This flexibility is reflected by the increase in the female participation rate in the years before retirement (aged 55–64 years) from 31% in 1998 to 47% in 2008. There has been a more moderate increase in the equivalent male participation rate from 57% to 64%.

### Transition to retirement, Labour force participation rate of persons aged 55–64 years, NSW



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

### Work – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

## Work – Summary Table



### WORK

### Work – Statistical Highlights

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### WORK(a)(b), Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labour force									
1. Total labour force	'000	3 162	3 213	3 263	3 321	3 348	3 384	3 440	3 493
2. Employed – total	'000	2 979	3 036	3 062	3 127	3 165	3 208	3 261	3 319
3. Employed full-time	%	71.4	70.8	69.0	68.4	68.9	68.8	68.3	68.4
4. Employed part-time	%	22.8	23.7	24.8	25.8	25.7	26.0	26.5	26.6
5. Employment growth – annual change	%	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
6. Unemployment rate	%	5.8	5.5	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0
7. Long term unemployment rate(c)	%	na	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8
8. Labour force underutilisation rate – persons(c)	%	9.3	11.0	11.8	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.4	9.7
9. Labour force underutilisation rate – hours(c)	%	na	na	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	nya

10. Participation rate – persons	%	61.9	62.0	62.1	62.5	62.3	62.4	62.8	63.1
11. Participation rate – males	%	71.5	70.9	70.8	70.8	70.5	70.3	70.5	70.8
12. Participation rate – females	%	52.7	53.5	53.8	54.5	54.5	54.7	55.5	55.6
13. Employment to population ratio	%	58.4	58.6	58.3	58.9	58.9	59.1	59.6	60.0

#### Transition to retirement – Persons aged 55–64 years

14. Participation rate – males	%	59.7	58.5	60.0	60.5	62.5	63.4	64.4	65.8
15. Participation rate – females	%	33.2	34.0	37.7	39.0	41.6	42.1	44.7	46.7

#### Job vacancies

16. Job vacancies	'000	46.5	39.0	28.4	36.7	38.4	43.8	43.2	47.6
-------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

#### Hours worked – Persons employed full-time

17. Average hours worked per week	hours	41.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	40.4	40.5	39.7	39.2
18. Persons who worked 50 hours or more per week	%	25.6	23.5	24.2	24.1	22.9	23.8	22.1	21.1

#### Occupation and industry

19. Employed in higher skilled occupations(d)	%	54.9	55.9	55.9	55.3	56.5	57.3	57.9	58.2
20. Employed in service industries	%	74.2	75.1	75.7	76.0	76.7	76.5	77.3	77.1
21. Employed in manufacturing industries	%	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.6	10.5	10.3	10.0	9.7

#### Industrial relations

22. Trade union member – of all employees(e)	%	25.7	26.4	23.7	23.6	24.7	23.9	21.3	19.5
23. Working days lost due to industrial disputes – per 1,000 employees	days	148.8	55.1	39.8	20.6	88.6	21.8	24.3	9.8

na not available

nya not yet available

(a) All labour force data from 2001 onwards has been revised to reflect the new method of estimation for the Labour Force Survey, Composite estimation. See Glossary.

(b) Data are for year ending 30 June, unless otherwise specified.

(c) Data are at September.

(d) ASCO skill levels 1–3. Includes occupations commensurate with a bachelor degree, diploma or AQF certificate III with at least 2 years of on-the-job training. Primarily professionals, managers, technicians and trades workers and some clerical and other occupations.

(e) Data are at August.

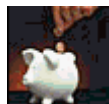
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## WORK, Data sources

	Summary table indicator	Chapter tables
<b>Australian Labour Market Statistics</b> (cat. no. 6105.0)	7–9	5.7
<b>Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6310.0)	22	5.6
<b>Forms of Employment, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6359.0)	..	5.5
<b>How Australians Use Their Time</b> (cat. no. 4153.0).	..	5.9
<b>Industrial Disputes, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	23	5.6
<b>Job Vacancies, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6354.0)	16	..
<b>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed–Electronic Delivery</b> (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	1–6; 10–15; 17–18	5.2
<b>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly</b> (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)	19–21	5.3;5.4

.. not applicable

## Household Economic Resources



### HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Household Economic Resources – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

#### STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

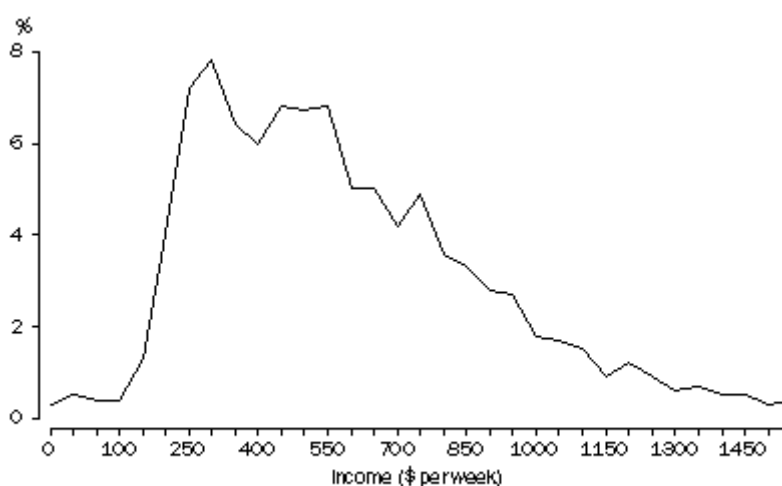
The standard of living of individuals and families is greatly influenced by their access to and control over economic resources. Household income and wealth are major determinants of household economic resources.

#### Income distribution

An often used measure of income is equivalised disposable household income which is disposable household income adjusted for household size. Equivalised income takes into account the greater income needs of larger households and the economies of scale achieved when people live together, and enables comparisons to be made between different types of households.

While the mean equivalised disposable household income in NSW in 2005–06 was \$660 per week, the median (i.e. the midpoint when all people are ranked in ascending order of household income) was lower at \$565. This difference reflects the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a relatively small number of people have very high household incomes, and a large number of people have relatively lower household incomes, as illustrated in the graph below.

#### Distribution of equivalised disposable household income, NSW – 2005–06



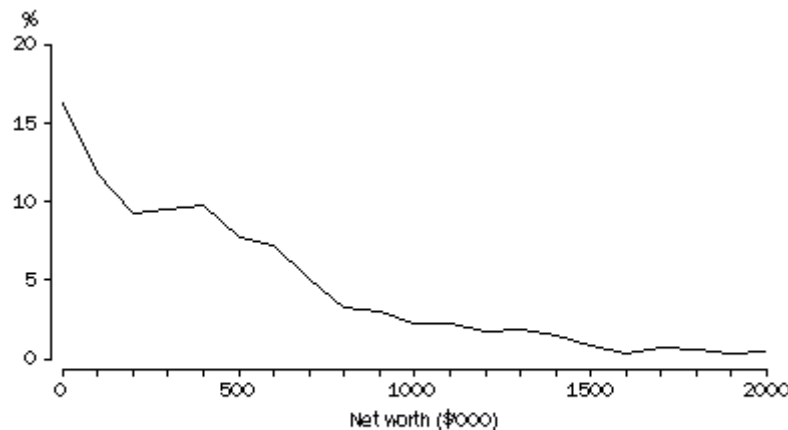
Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing, 2005–06.

#### Wealth distribution

Wealth is a net concept and measures the extent to which the value of household assets exceeds the value of their liabilities. In 2005–06, the average value of household assets in NSW was \$741,700. The corresponding value of average household liabilities was \$109,300, resulting in mean household net worth of \$632,400.

While the mean household net worth in NSW in 2005–06 was \$632,400, the median was substantially lower at \$381,000. Similar to income, this difference reflects the asymmetric distribution of wealth between households, where a relatively small proportion of households have high net worth and a relatively large number of households have low net worth.

#### **Distribution of household net worth, NSW – 2005–06**



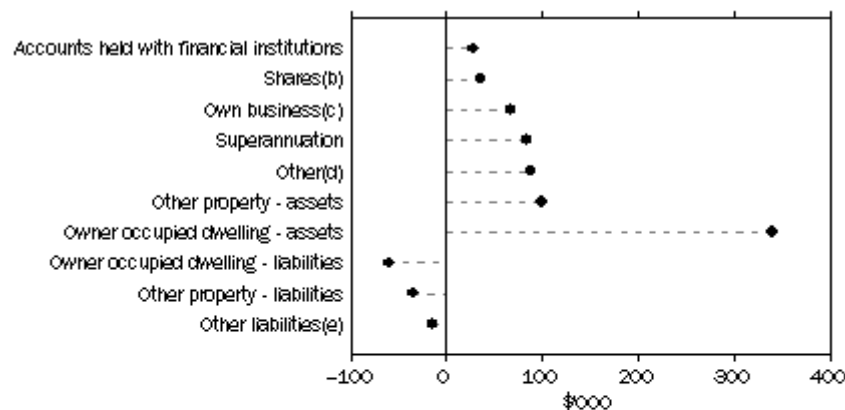
Note: Households with net worth between \$50,000 and \$2,050,000 are shown in \$100,000 increments.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Survey of Income and Housing*, 2005–06.

In 2005–06 property assets were the largest household asset and accounted for nearly 60% of total average household assets in NSW. Owner occupied dwellings accounted for 46% (\$341,500) of total average household assets and 55% (\$59,900) of total average household liabilities.

Other property accounted for 13% (\$99,300) of total average household assets and had a net value of \$64,500. Balances in superannuation averaged \$83,600 per household across all households in NSW and made up 11% of total average household assets.

#### **Household assets and liabilities(a), NSW – 2005–06**



- (a) Mean values.  
 (b) Includes value of trusts, debentures and bonds.  
 (c) Includes value of unincorporated and incorporated businesses (net of liabilities).  
 (d) Includes value of contents of dwelling, vehicles, other financial investments, children's assets, loans to persons not in the same household and other non-financial assets not elsewhere classified.  
 (e) Includes value of amount owing on credit cards, vehicle loans, investment loans, study loans and other loans.

Source: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6554.0); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

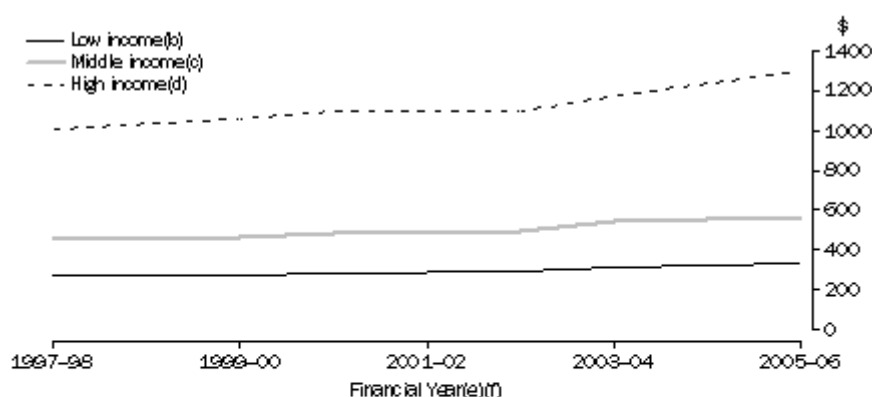
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## Household income

Low, middle and high income groups are formed by ranking people according to their equivalised disposable household income and then dividing them into ten equally sized groups or deciles. The low income group is then made up of people with equivalised disposable household incomes in the second and third deciles; the middle income group is people in the fifth and sixth deciles; and the high income group is people in the ninth and tenth deciles.

After converting mean equivalised disposable household income into 2005–06 dollars, the average income of the low and middle income groups' increased by about 25% from 1997–98 to 2005–06, while the high income groups' income increased by 29%.

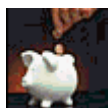
### Mean real equivalised disposable household income(a), NSW



- (a) Mean income per week, in 2005–06 dollars.  
 (b) Persons in the 2nd and 3rd deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.  
 (c) Persons in the 5th and 6th deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.  
 (d) Persons in the top (9th and 10th) income deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.  
 (e) No survey was conducted in 1998–99, 2001–02, and 2004–05.  
 (f) Estimates for 2003–04 include all salary sacrificed income, in line with the treatment in 2005–06.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

# Household Economic Resources – Summary Table



## HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Household Economic Resources – Statistical Highlights

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES(a), Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004(b)	2005	2006	2007
<b>Income – In 2005–06 Dollars</b>									
1. Gross weekly household income – mean \$		1 197	1 181	na	1 198	1 289	na	1 378	na
2. Equivalised disposable weekly household income – mean \$		540	553	na	566	609	na	660	na
<b>Income distribution</b>									
Share of total equivalised disposable household income(c)									
3. Low income earners	%	10.0	10.1	na	10.3	10.4	na	10.3	na
4. Middle income earners	%	17.3	17.5	na	17.5	r17.8	na	17.2	na
5. High income earners	%	39.2	39.6	na	38.7	r38.5	na	39.3	na
6. Gini coefficient(d)	no.	0.324	0.325	na	0.315	r0.310	na	0.317	na
<b>Income growth</b>									
7. Average weekly earnings – total earnings (trend)(e) \$		677	707	723	771	799	843	r865	908
8. Wage Price Index – percentage change(f)%		3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8
9. Consumer Price Index – Sydney – percentage change	%	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7
<b>Expenditure</b>									
10. Real household expenditure on goods and services – annual per capita(g) \$'000		24.6	25.1	25.3	25.8	26.7	27.3	27.5	28.3
11. Interest on household debt as proportion of gross disposable income(h) %		5.8	5.8	r5.4	6.7	r8.3	r9.3	10.1	12.2
<b>Wealth – In 2005–06 Dollars</b>									
Household net worth									
12. Mean	\$'000	na	na	na	na	595.4	na	632.4	na
13. Median	\$'000	na	na	na	na	380.2	na	381.0	na
14. Lowest net worth quintile – mean	\$'000	na	na	na	na	24.4	na	26.0	na
15. Highest net worth quintile – mean	\$'000	na	na	na	na	1 743.4	na	1 942.2	na
Share of household net worth									
16. Lowest net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	0.8	na	0.8	na
17. Middle net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	12.9	na	12.1	na
18. Highest net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	58.6	na	61.4	na

na not available

r revised

(a) Data are for 12 months to 30 June, unless specified otherwise.

(b) Estimates for 2003–04 have been revised to include salary sacrificed income, in line with the treatment in 2005–06.

(c) See footnotes (c), (d) and (e) in table 6.4 for further details on this breakdown.

(d) A summary measure of inequality of income distribution. The smaller the Gini coefficient, the more even the distribution of income. For further information see Glossary.

(e) Data are for May quarter.

(f) Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

(g) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

(h) Income payable for interest on dwellings and consumer debt as a proportion of gross disposable income.

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## HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS Survey of Income and Housing	1–6;12–186.3–6.4;6.7–	6.8
<b>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</b> (cat. no. 5220.0)	10–11	..
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6302.0)	7	..
<b>Consumer Price Index, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6401.0)	9	..
<b>Household Expenditure Survey, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6530.0)	..	6.5–6.6
<b>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, Detailed Tables</b> (cat. no. 6523.0)	..	6.2
<b>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6554.0)	..	6.2;6.7–6.8
<b>Labour Price Index, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6345.0)	8	..
<b>Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6238.0)	..	6.9

.. not applicable

## Housing



### HOUSING

Housing – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Housing satisfies a fundamental human need for shelter, privacy and security. Having a suitable place to live is a key component of people's identity and wellbeing. Housing also impacts upon the economy with its influence on investment levels, interest rates, building activity and employment. Likewise, home ownership can provide financial benefits to the owner when it represents the accumulation of an asset.

### Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income

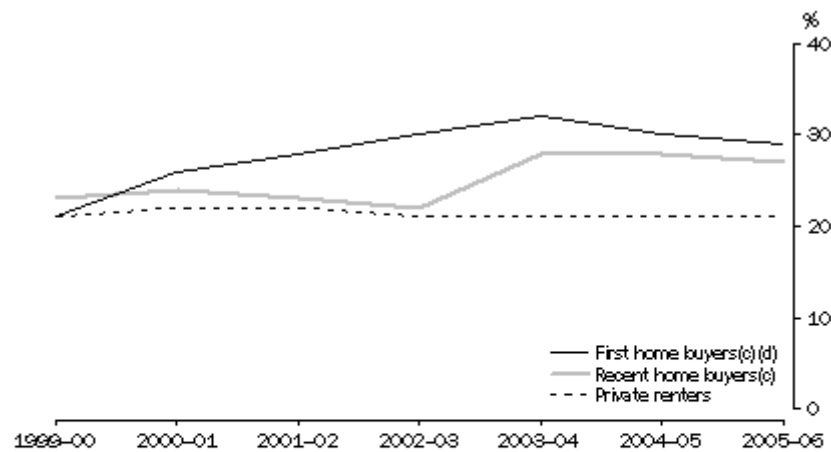
For recent home buyers in Sydney - those who purchased in the last three years - housing costs as a proportion of their gross household income was 27% in 2005-06, compared with 23% in 1999-00. On average, first home buyers in Sydney were paying 29% of their gross household income on housing costs in 2005-06.

The housing costs of Sydney private renters as a proportion of their gross household



income has remained relatively steady up to 2005-06 (21%).

### Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income(a)(b), Sydney



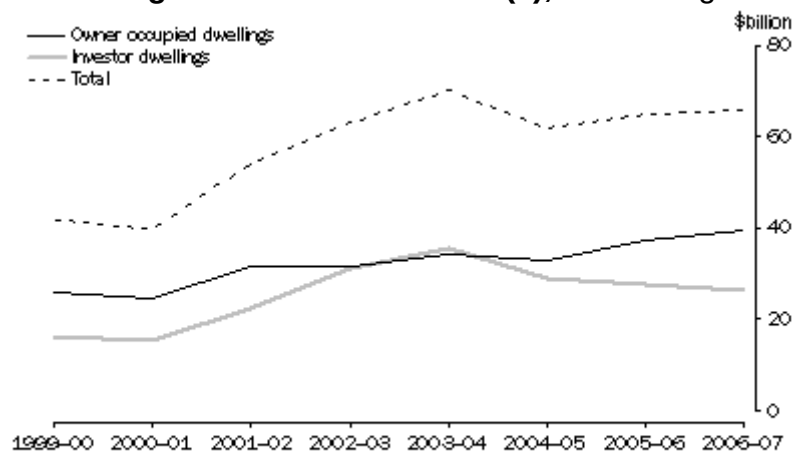
(a) Excludes households with nil or negative total income.  
 (b) Comparisons between different tenure and land bid types should be made with caution. See the Explanatory Notes of Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06.  
 (c) A household which purchased their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed.  
 (d) Neither the reference person nor their co-resident partner had owned or been purchasing a home previously.

Source: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

### Housing finance commitments

Housing market demand can be reflected in the value of housing finance commitments (i.e. mortgages). Since 1999-00, the value of finance commitments for owner occupier households in NSW has grown at a relatively steady rate. The value of investor dwelling commitments grew more rapidly to a peak in 2003, representing over 50% of the value of commitments, then declined to 2006-07 (40% of commitments).

#### Housing finance commitments(a), NSW: Original

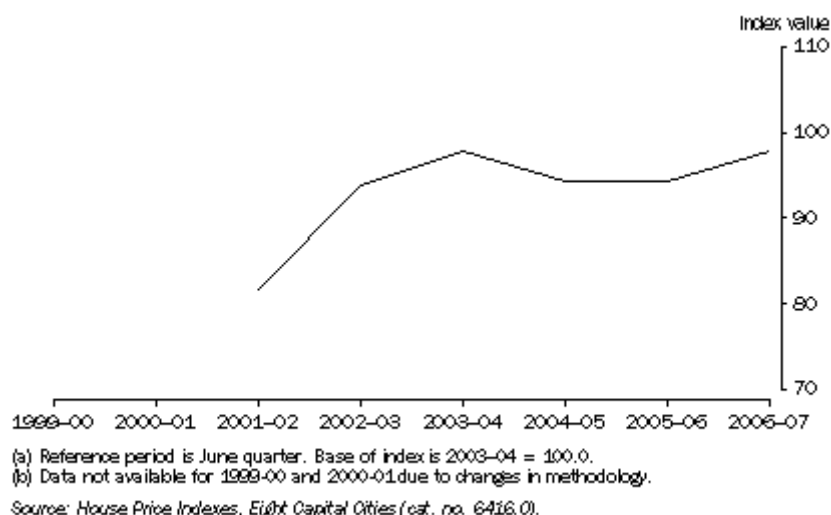


(a) Excludes refinancing, revolving credit, alterations and additions.

Source: Lending Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5671.0); Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

The combined value of housing finance commitments (owner occupiers and investors) rose to a peak in 2003-04, followed by a brief decline and slower growth since. This reflects the pattern of movement in the established house price index in Sydney.

### House price index(a)(b), Sydney

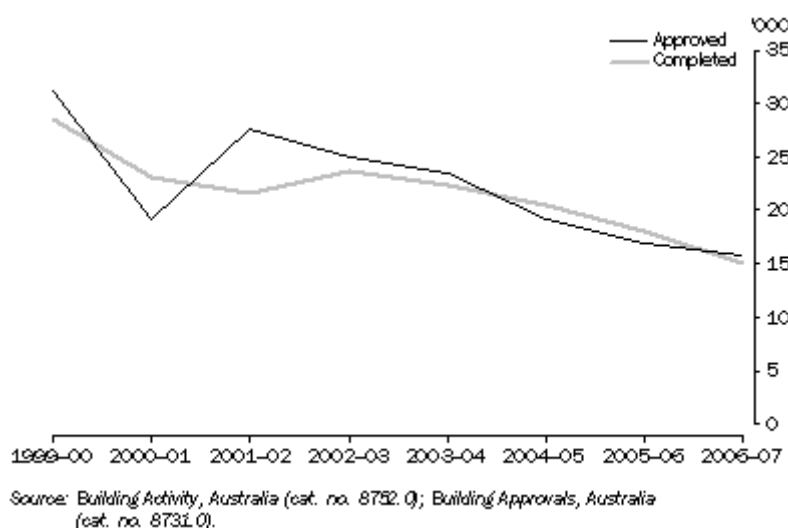


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## New houses approved and completed

New housing approvals and completions help maintain the available supply of housing. In recent years there has been a marked decline in the number of new houses approved and completed in NSW. In 2006-07, the number of houses approved for construction had decreased by 43% compared with 2001-02 (11,758 fewer houses approved in 2006-07). The introduction of The New Taxation System (TNTS) in Australia in July 2000, which incorporated the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the First Home Owners Grant (FHOG) scheme had a marked impact on the industry between 1999-00 and 2001-02.

### Number of new houses approved and completed, NSW: Original



Housing – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

## Housing – Summary Table



## HOUSING

### Housing – Statistical Highlights

A data cube with detailed statistics is available on the Details Page

#### HOUSING(a), Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Selected characteristics</b>									
1. Occupied private dwellings(b)	'000	na	2 343.7	na	na	na	na	2 470.5	na
2. Dwellings completed	'000	51.5	42.6	36.1	44.1	r43.8	r44.6	r36.4	30.0
3. Average number of persons in household	no.	2.63	2.66	na	2.56	2.62	na	2.60	na
4. Average number of bedrooms in dwelling	no.	2.96	2.98	na	2.97	3.02	na	3.05	na
<b>Tenure</b>									
5. Owner without a mortgage	%	40.1	41.1	na	37.5	35.4	na	34.9	na
6. Owner with a mortgage	%	30.3	30.4	na	29.8	33.2	na	33.5	na
7. Renter – private landlord	%	20.8	22.6	na	23.4	22.4	na	22.8	na
8. Renter – state housing authority	%	6.1	5.0	na	5.5	r5.1	na	5.0	na
<b>Housing costs</b>									
9. Established house price index – Sydney(c)(d)	no.	na	na	81.6	93.7	97.7	94.2	94.3	98.2
10. Established house price index – percentage change – Sydney(c)(e)	%	na	na	na	14.8	4.3	–3.6	0.1	4.1
11. Mean weekly private rent – Sydney	\$	186	214	na	240	253	na	294	na
12. First home buyers, average loan – NSW	\$'000	169.3	155.5	180.9	204.6	241.0	r259.5	r261.0	257.5
13. Housing loan interest rate(f)	%	7.0	7.6	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.9
<b>Housing costs as a proportion of gross income, median ratio(g)(h)(i)</b>									
14. Recent home buyers – last 3 years – Sydney(j)	%	23	24	na	25	26	na	26	na
15. Owners with a mortgage – Sydney	%	20	21	na	21	23	na	22	na
16. Private renter – Sydney	%	23	23	na	22	22	na	23	na
17. Recent home buyers–last 3 years – Bal. of NSW(j)	%	*18	21	na	21	16	na	16	na
18. Owners with a mortgage – Bal. of NSW	%	16	r19	na	18	18	na	19	na
19. Private renter – Bal. of NSW	%	25	23	na	25	20	na	23	na
<b>Housing demand</b>									
20. Rental vacancy rate – Sydney	%	na	2.9	4.1	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.6
Finance commitments(k)									
21. Owner occupied dwellings – number(l)	'000	185.9	188.2	210.4	203.2	205.2	r188.3	r209.9	224.0
22. Owner occupied dwellings – value	\$m	25 823	24 280	31 750	31 820	34 397	r33 036	r37 323	39 611
23. Investor dwellings – value	\$m	16 101	15 513	22 459	31 178	35 629	r28 779	r27 477	26 182
24. Value of investor dwellings – share of all dwellings value	%	38.4	39.0	41.4	49.5	50.9	46.6	42.4	39.8
<b>Housing assistance</b>									
25. Households in social housing	'000	135.8	137.5	138.3	138.7	139.4	139.4	139.2	139.3
26. New public housing tenancies	'000	na	11.6	10.8	10.0	10.0	9.1	9.0	8.9
27. Households receiving private rental assistance	'000	na	38.4	39.6	38.3	36.1	35.5	35.4	33.3
28. Supported accommodation clients	'000	25.8	25.9	26.5	25.5	25.1	24.2	26.0	nya

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Year ended 30 June unless otherwise stated.

(b) Calendar year.

(c) Reference base of each index 2003–04 = 100.0.

(d) Reference period is June quarter.

(e) Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year.

(f) Standard variable rate quoted by banks to owner-occupiers; average of monthly readings.

(g) Comparisons between different tenures should be made with caution (see footnote (c) of Table 7.3).

(h) Excludes households with nil or negative income.

(i) Estimates for 2003–04 have been revised to include all salary sacrificed income and housing costs, in line with the treatment in 2005–06.

(j) Includes owners with and without mortgages.

(k) Excludes refinancing, revolving credit, and alterations and additions.

(l) Number of new finance commitments.

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## HOUSING, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing.	1	7.2; 7.6
ABS Survey of Income and Housing	3–8;11;14–19	7.3; 7.4; 7.5
<b>Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless</b> (cat. no. 2050.0)	..	7.9
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <b>Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2005–06, NSW Supplementary Tables</b> (AIHW cat. no. HOU 157)	28	7.8
<b>Building Activity, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8752.0)	2	..
<b>House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities</b> (cat. no. 6416.0)	9–10	..
<b>Housing Finance, Australia</b> (cat. no. 5609.0)	12;21–22;24	..
<b>Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia</b> (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001)	3–8;11;14–19	7.3; 7.4; 7.5
<b>Lending Finance, Australia</b> (cat. no. 5671.0)	23–24	..
NSW Department of Housing, <b>2006–07 Annual Report</b>	25–27	7.7
Real Estate Institute NSW (REINSW), Rental Vacancy Survey	20	..
Reserve Bank Bulletin, Table F05, <b>Indicator Lending Rates</b>	13	..

.. not applicable

17/06/2008 Note: This amendment corrects a typographical error in Table 1 'Housing, Summary Table, NSW' in the Housing data cube. No data were affected.

## Crime and Justice



### CRIME AND JUSTICE

Crime and Justice – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Individuals benefit from living in a society where criminal justice systems operate effectively to minimise harm to people and property. There are high financial costs incurred in preventing crime, providing justice infrastructure, repairing criminal damage, supporting

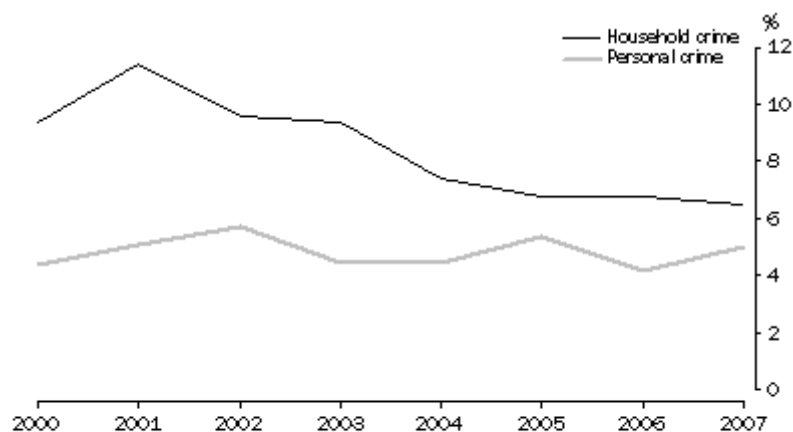
victims and dealing with offenders.

## Crime victimisation

Household crime in NSW has decreased since 2000, while personal crime has remained relatively steady. Household crime, which includes break and enters, attempted break and enters and motor vehicle thefts, declined from a peak of 11% in 2001 to 6.5% of households in 2007. Contributing to this decline in household crime was a reduction in break and enters which decreased from 6.3% in 2001 to 3.2% in 2007.

Between 2000 and 2007 personal crime, which includes robbery, assault and sexual assault, moved within a range of between 4% to 6%.

**Crime victimisation rate(a), NSW**



(a) Proportion of total households or persons aged 15 years and over.

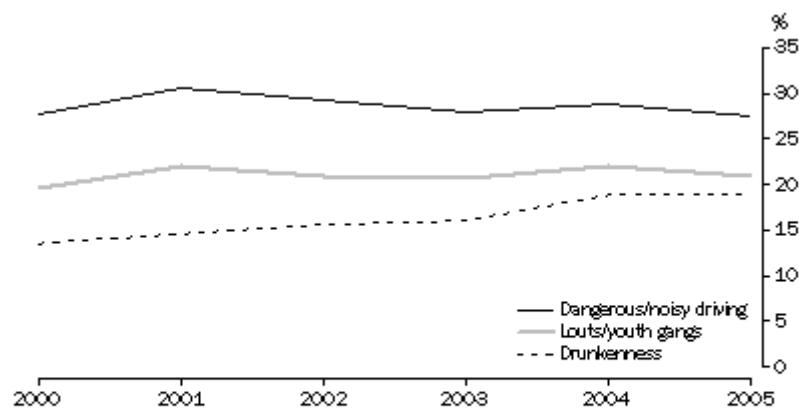
Source: Crime and Safety, Australia (cat. no. 4509.0); Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1).

## Antisocial behaviour

In 2007, an estimated 54% of persons did not think there were any crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhood. This was unchanged from the 2006 figure (53%).

Of those who did perceive problems in their neighbourhood, the proportion of people who perceived drunkenness to be a problem increased from 14% in 2000 to 19% in 2007. Over the same period of time the proportion of people who perceived dangerous or noisy driving and louts or youth gangs to be a problem remained relatively steady.

**Perceived problems in neighbourhood(a), NSW**



(a) Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked about problems from crime or public nuisance in their neighbourhood. The interpretation of this term was left to the respondent.

Source: Crime and Safety, Australia (cat. no. 4509.0); Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1).

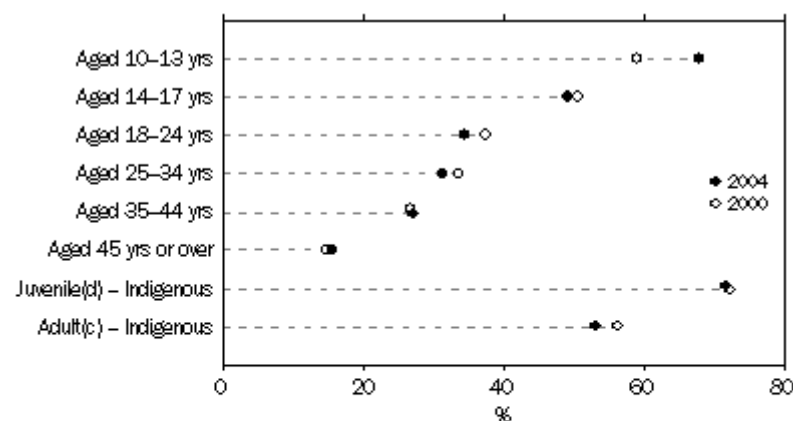
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## Reoffending

One commonly used measure of reoffending is whether a person convicted of an offence is subsequently reconvicted of another offence within 2 years. Of those offenders who were convicted in 2004, 29% of adult offenders and 50% of juvenile offenders reoffended within 2 years.

For those convicted in 2004, higher reoffending rates were found for young people aged 10–13 years (68%) and 14–17 years (49%) than for older age groups (35–44 years, 27% and 45 years and over, 16%). Reoffending was also higher for Indigenous youth (72%) and Indigenous adults (53%).

### Reoffenders, Within 24 months of a previous conviction(a)(b), NSW



(a) Offenders who were convicted at a court/conference and who were reconvicted for a subsequent offence at court/conference within 24 months.  
 (b) The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.  
 (c) Offenders aged over 18 years at the time of reference court appearance.  
 (d) Offenders aged less than 18 years at time of reference court appearance.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Reoffending Database.

Crime and Justice – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

# Crime and Justice – Summary Table



## CRIME AND JUSTICE

Crime and Justice – Statistical Highlights

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### CRIME AND JUSTICE, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Crime survey estimates</b>									
Victims of selected personal crime									
1. Robbery	%	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
2. Assault	%	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.5	4.4
3. Sexual assault(a)	%	*0.2	0.5	*0.4	*0.5	*0.4	0.5	*0.2	*0.5
4. Total persons(b)	%	4.4	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.2	5.0
Victims of selected household crime									
5. Break and enter	%	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2
6. Attempted break and enter	%	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.1
7. Motor vehicle theft	%	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
8. Total households(b)	%	9.4	11.4	9.6	9.4	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.5
<b>Recorded crime</b>									
Selected crime reports									
9. Murder victims	no.	103	104	97	92	69	81	97	82
10. Assault victims	no.	69 486	76 795	80 570	80 819	78 883	80 993	81 766	83 164
11. Sexual assault victims	no.	3 757	3 901	3 942	4 151	4 476	4 267	4 182	4 274
12. Theft incidents(c)	no.	457 550	462 776	410 195	365 472	327 199	303 061	300 086	293 179
Crime incidents cleared within 90 days									
13. Murder victims	%	72.8	64.4	67.0	56.5	68.1	76.5	66.0	nya
14. Assault	%	62.6	62.2	63.1	63.0	64.5	63.8	63.9	nya
15. Sexual assault	%	32.2	28.8	25.8	23.0	22.3	21.7	21.1	nya
16. Theft(c)	%	11.9	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.3	nya
17. Sworn police officers(d)	no.	13 483	13 614	13 716	14 739	15 009	14 643	14 634	15 333
<b>Courts</b>									
Local courts									
18. Persons charged	no.	121 362	130 888	r130 221	r132 922	r134 845	r138 424	135 574	nya
19. Finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	87.9	88.2	r86.7	r84.6	r87.4	r87.1	87.1	nya
20. Persons who were sentenced to prison	%	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.4	nya
Higher courts									
21. Persons charged	no.	3 831	3 733	3 664	3 673	3 623	3 556	3 468	nya
22. Finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	r75.9	r74.7	79.9	80.6	80.2	80.6	83.7	nya
23. Persons who were sentenced to prison	%	66.6	66.7	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.3	66.7	nya
24. Average imprisonment(e) months		27.5	28.5	28.3	29.8	30.4	29.3	29.4	nya
25. Youth convicted and reoffending(f)	%	r51.0	r52.4	r51.2	r53.0	50.4	nya	nya	nya

26. Adults convicted and reoffending(f)	%	30.9	30.5	29.8	28.3	29.0	nya	nya	nya
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#### Corrections

27. Persons in corrective custody(g)(h)	no.	8 545	8 717	8 604	8 811	r9 403	r9 878	r10 029	10 335
28. Persons in community based corrections	no.	na	17 958	17 340	17 104	17 005	18 200	17 843	18 002
29. Indigenous prisoners	%	14.6	15.1	17.2	17.6	16.9	17.1	19.9	20.0
30. Prisoners with prior imprisonment(i)	%	51.5	54.3	54.4	53.3	55.8	61.8	57.3	53.1

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Females aged 18 years and over only.

(b) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals, as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence.

(c) Includes Break and enter dwelling/non-dwelling, Receiving or handling stolen goods, Motor vehicle theft, Steal from motor vehicle, Steal from retail store, Steal from dwelling, Steal from person, Stock theft, Fraud and Other theft.

(d) Counts are headcounts at 30 June, except for 2002–03.

(e) Life imprisonments are excluded.

(f) Within 24 months. The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.

(g) Includes persons in fulltime custody and periodic detention. Includes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(h) From January 2004, custodial data includes prisoners in court cells administered by corrective services and transitional centres.

(i) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

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## CRIME AND JUSTICE, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS National Crime and Safety Survey	..	8.5
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <b>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2006</b>	18–24	8.6; 8.10–8.11
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database.	9–16	8.7–8.9
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Reoffending Database	25–26	8.13
<b>Community Preparedness for Emergencies, NSW, 2003</b> (cat. no. 4818.1)	..	8.15
<b>Corrective Services, Australia</b> (cat. no. 4512.0)	27–28	8.12
<b>Crime and Safety, Australia</b> (cat. no. 4509.0)	1–8	8.2
<b>Crime and Safety, New South Wales</b> (cat. no. 4509.1)	1–8	8.2–8.4
<b>Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT, 2007</b> (cat no. 4818.0.55.001)	..	8.16–8.17
Steering committee for the Review of Government Services Provision (SCRGSP) 2008, <b>Report on Government Services 2008</b> , Productivity Commission Canberra	..	8.14

.. not applicable

## Transport



### TRANSPORT

Transport – Summary Table



A data cube with detailed statistics is available on the Details Page

## STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Transport is a fundamental aspect of an advanced economy and has considerable social, economic and environmental impacts. Effective transport systems contribute to economic prosperity as well as providing benefits to individuals through access to a greater range of employment, residential, holiday and entertainment opportunities. Adverse impacts include road crashes, traffic congestion, emissions pollution and traffic noise.

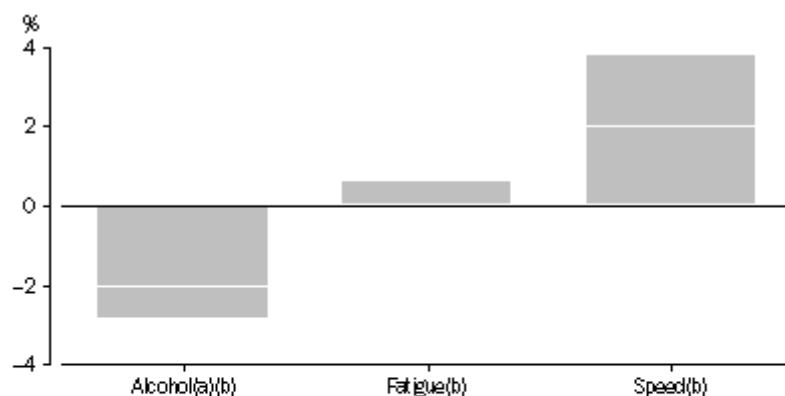
In 2007 there were nearly 3.5 million registered passenger vehicles in New South Wales, almost 80% of the total vehicle fleet. In 2006 there were nearly 4.5 million registered motor vehicle licence holders in NSW with the 2006 Census revealing an average of 1.6 motor vehicles per dwelling in NSW. The 2006 Survey of Motor Vehicle Use showed that passenger vehicles travel an average of 14,000 kilometres per year.

### Road accidents

The rate of road transport related deaths, injuries and accidents per 100,000 persons in NSW has been declining since the 1970s. Between 2000 and 2006 transport fatalities declined from 9.3 per 100,000 persons to 7.3 per 100,000 (–22%). Injury (–16%) and accident rates (–18%) have also declined.

The contributing causes to accidents has also changed. Alcohol as a contributing cause to an accident has declined from 7.1% in 1990 to 4.2% in 2006 while speed as a contributing cause increased over the same period from 13.4% to 17.2%. Fatigue as a contributing cause has remained steady.

#### Contributing causes to accidents, Percentage change, NSW – 1990–2006



(a) Data for Alcohol contributing factor involvement in crashes refers to the applicable legal limits at that time. For example the general legal limit was 0.08g/100mL up to December 1980, after which the general legal limit was 0.05g/100mL. Special legal limits of 0.02g/100mL applied for novice or professional drivers from April 1985 and a further zero limit for novice drivers was introduced in 2004. Due to the relatively high proportion of alcohol unknowns, particularly prior to the 1990s, it is unwise to make direct comparisons of the percentage of crashes involving alcohol.

(b) Data for Fatigue and Speed contributing factor involvement in crashes are not available prior to 1986. Alcohol data not available prior to 1976.

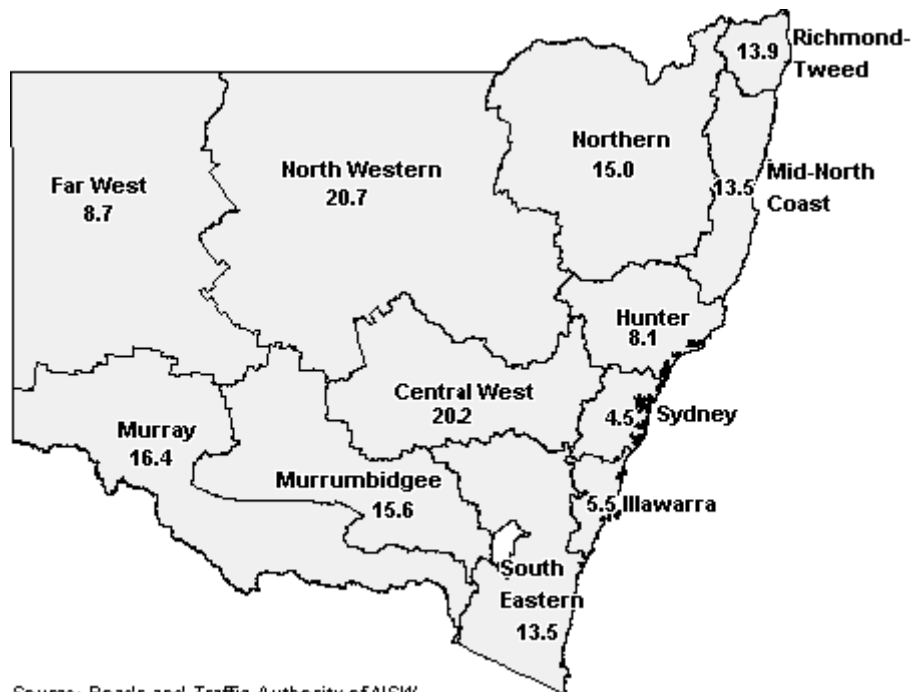
Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW

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Fatality rates and contributing causes to accidents varied considerably between regions during 2006. Sydney had the lowest fatality rate of the regions at 4.5 per 100,000 persons. The contributing causes of speed, alcohol and fatigue to accidents were lower in Sydney than the rest of the state.

The North Western Statistical Division had the highest overall fatality rate at 20.7 per 100,000 persons, and the highest contribution of alcohol to accidents (8.1% of accidents). Speed as a contributing cause was highest in the South Eastern Statistical Division (34.9%) while fatigue as a contributing cause to accidents was highest in the Far West Statistical Division (15.7%). In all, 305 of the state's 496 road transport fatalities in 2006 occurred outside of Sydney.

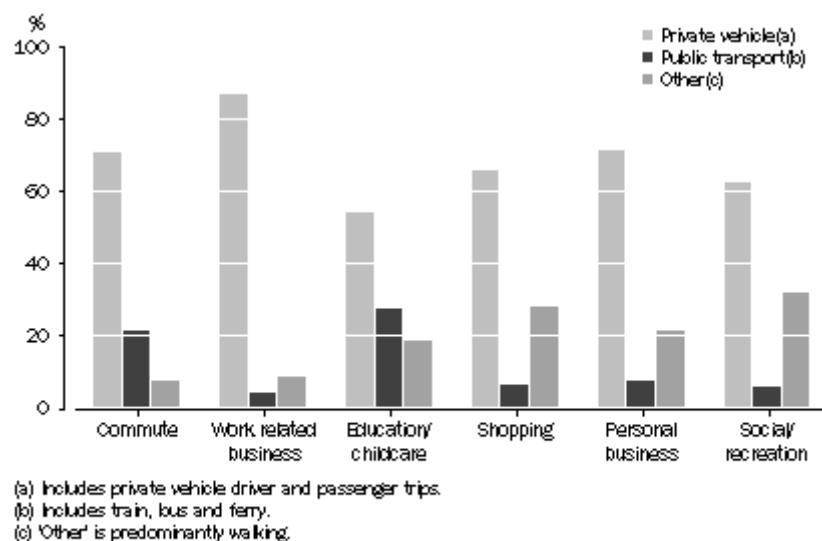
#### Fatality rates, By Statistical Division, NSW–2006



#### Weekday travel

The 2005 Household Travel Survey also showed that the private vehicle continued to be the most used mode of transport for every weekday trip in the Sydney Greater Metropolitan Area. For commutes to work, car use was significant at 69%. Public transport usage was highest amongst those people travelling for education/child care purposes.

#### Proportion of trips on an average weekday, Sydney Greater Metropolitan area – 2005



Source: Transport Data Centre, 2005 Household Travel Survey.

## Transport – Summary Table

A data cube with detailed statistics is available on the Details Page

# Transport – Summary Table



## TRANSPORT

### Transport – Statistical Highlights

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### TRANSPORT, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Motor vehicles</b>									
1. Passenger vehicles on register(a)	'000	na	3 007	3 088	3 163	3 250	3 327	3 396	3 464
2. Passenger vehicles on register(a)(b)	rate	na	461	r466	r474	484	492	498	504
3. Licence holders(c)	no.	4 145 568	4 156 817	4 242 506	4 317 450	4 345 070	4 396 993	4 474 183	nya
4. Licence holders(d)	%	81.9	81.1	81.4	82.0	81.8	82.0	82.5	nya
5. Distance travelled(e)	million km	51 088	58 553	60 792	62 125	58 875	63 717	61 400	na
<b>Road traffic crashes and casualties</b>									
6. Fatalities	no.	603	524	561	539	510	508	r496	nya
7. Injured	no.	28 812	29 913	28 447	27 208	26 323	25 209	25 439	nya
8. Fatalities per 100,000 population	rate	9.3	8.0	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.3	nya
9. Fatalities per 100 million vehicle km travelled	rate	1.18	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.80	0.81	nya
10. Injuries per 100,000 population	rate	444	455	429	408	392	373	373	nya
11. Crashes per 100,000 population	rate	816	788	761	738	705	674	667	nya
<b>Travel patterns in Sydney SD</b>									
12. Average weekday trips per capita	no.	3.78	3.74	3.78	3.82	3.80	3.75	nya	nya
13. Average weekend trips per capita	no.	3.21	3.20	3.26	3.26	3.29	3.27	nya	nya
14. Average duration work trips	min.	32	31	32	31	32	33	nya	nya
15. Average duration non-work trips	min.	18	18	18	18	18	18	nya	nya
<b>Mode of travel to work in Sydney SD(f)</b>									
16. Private vehicle(g)	%	69.7	68.8	69.3	69.6	70.8	68.6	nya	nya
17. Train	%	15.3	15.8	15.6	15.4	14.6	15.6	nya	nya
18. Bus	%	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	7.3	nya	nya

19. Walk only	%	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.8	nya	nya
20. Other	%	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.7	nya	nya

#### Traffic volume(h)

21. Change in urban traffic volume from previous year	%	na	na	na	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.0	–0.2
22. Travel speed: 7 major routes AM peak	km/hrs	na	na	na	34	34	31	32	30
23 Travel speed: 7 major routes PM peak	km/hrs	na	na	na	41	41	41	42	41
24. Road quality smoothness of State roads – good(i)	%	na	na	na	na	r87.6	r87.4	r87.5	r87.9

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) As at 31 March

(b) Per 1,000 population.

(c) As at 30 June.

(d) Proportion of population aged 16 years and over holding a licence.

(e) Year ended 31 October.

(f) Data are for an average weekday. Proportion of linked work trips only. Uses priority mode for linked trips. Three years of pooled data.

(g) Includes vehicle drivers and vehicle passengers.

(h) Year ended 30 June.

(i) The reporting methodology has now changed to provide a more consistent sample of the road network being reported on each year. About 18,500 of the 20,000 lane kilometres surveyed each year will be consistent for future reporting.

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## TRANSPORT, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing	..	9.4; 9.10
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, Australia</b> (cat. no. 9309.0)	1–2	9.3
NSW Ministry of Transport, Transport Data Centre, <b>Household Travel Survey, 2005</b>	12–20	9.8; 9.9
Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW	3–4; 6–11; 21–24	9.2; 9.6; 9.7
<b>Survey of Motor Vehicle Use: Data Cubes, Australia</b> (cat. no. 9210.0.55.001)	5	9.5

.. not applicable

## Economic Activity



### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic Activity – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

## STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

The NSW economy continues to grow, though at a slower rate than the nation as a whole.

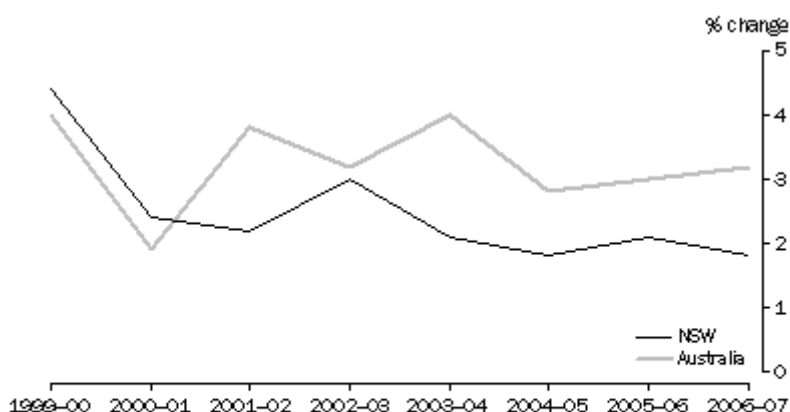
There are many factors that impact the movement of the economy. The growth in NSW is a result of increases in industry contribution to income, strong private business investment and the increasing price of labour.

## Economic growth

In 2006–07 economic growth in NSW (1.8% to \$321.3 billion), as measured by the chain volume estimates (estimates that exclude the direct effects of changes in prices) of Gross State Product (GSP), had the second lowest annual growth amongst all states and territories. GSP growth was also slower than Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth (3.2% in 2006–07). Since 2000–01, NSW GSP growth has been lower than national GDP growth by between 0.2% and 1.9%, in part due to the resource boom strongly driving Western Australian and Queensland growth while the benefits for NSW have been more limited.

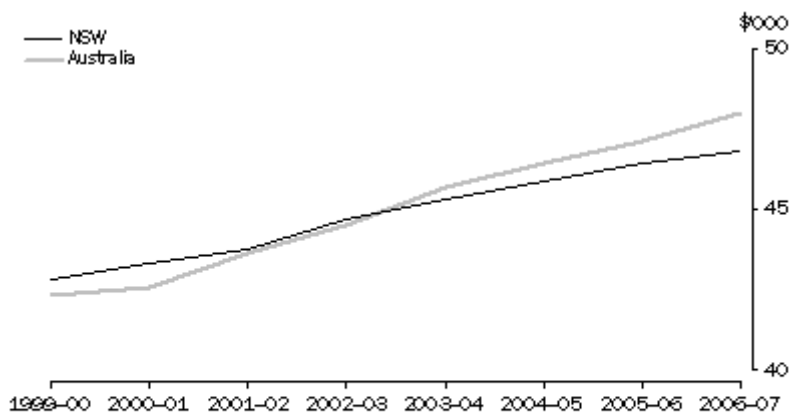
In 2003–04, NSW GSP per capita, as measured by the chain volume estimates of GSP, fell below national GDP per capita, with the difference continuing to widen since. In 2006–07, in chain volume terms NSW GSP per capita was \$46,816 compared to the national GDP per capita of \$47,954.

### Gross State Product and Gross Domestic Product, Chain volume measures(a)(b), NSW



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.  
 (b) Data has been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A), see Glossary.  
 Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

### Gross State Product per capita, Chain volume measures(a)(b)

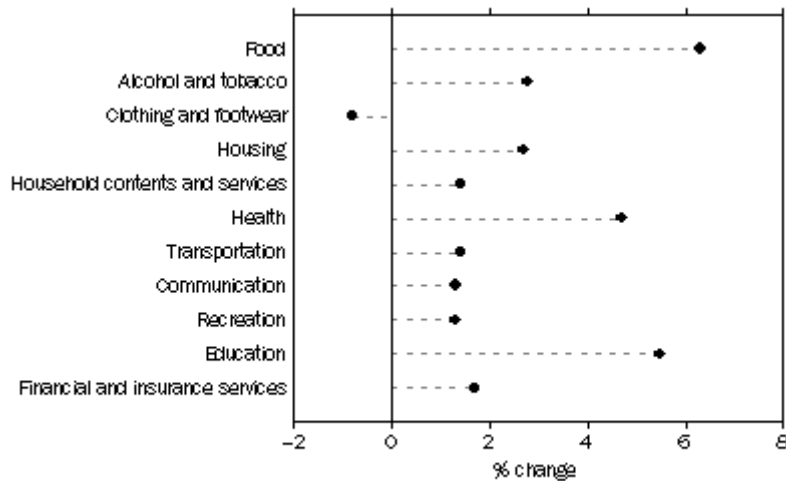


(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.  
 (b) Data has been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A), see Glossary.  
 Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

## Consumer Price Index and Wage Price Index

The movements in CPI (measure of the prices of various goods and services) and WPI (measure of wages) are measures of economic impact. The CPI for Sydney rose by 2.7% for the year to 2006–07. The fastest growing items within the CPI 'basket' were food (6.3%), education (5.5%) and health (4.7%). Clothing and footwear was the only category to show a decrease (–0.8%).

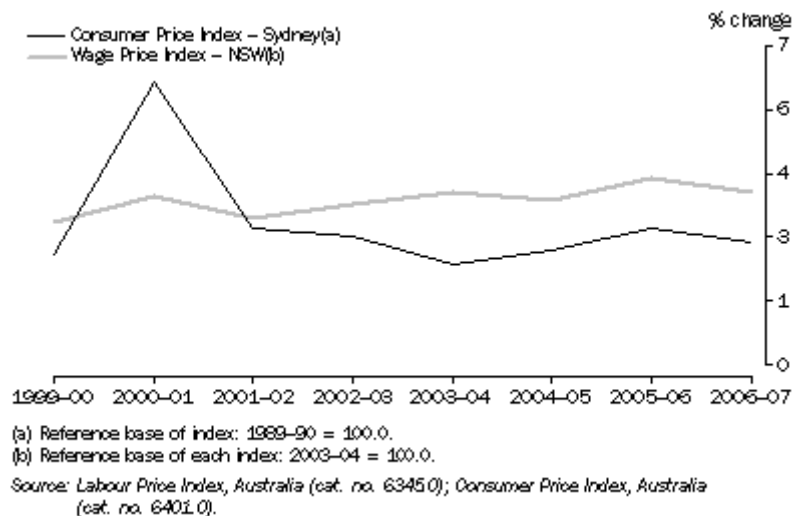
### Consumer Price Index, Percentage change, Sydney – 2005–06 to 2006–07



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

Since 2001, when the introduction of the Goods and Service Tax had a one off effect on the CPI, wages have been growing at a faster rate than consumer prices. In 2006–07 the WPI of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for NSW rose by 3.8%, while the CPI rose by 2.7%.

### Consumer Price Index and Wage Price Index, Percentage change



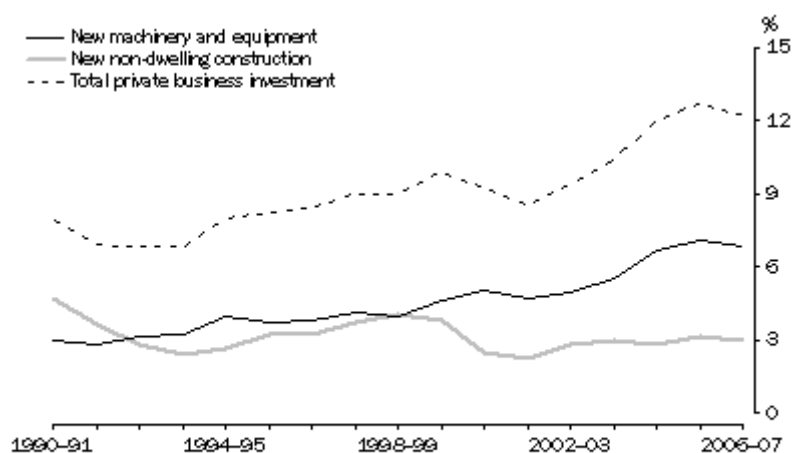
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## Private business investment

Between 1990–91 and 2006–07 NSW private business investment increased from 8.0% to 12% as a proportion of chain weighted GSP to reach an annual \$39.2 billion in expenditure. During this period, investment in new machinery and equipment was the main driver of private business investment growth.

NSW private business investment declined marginally between 2005–06 and 2006–07 (by \$0.8 billion expenditure), differing from the national trend which saw a 7.0% growth in private business investment during the period.

#### Private business investment(a), Proportion of GSP, NSW



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005–06.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

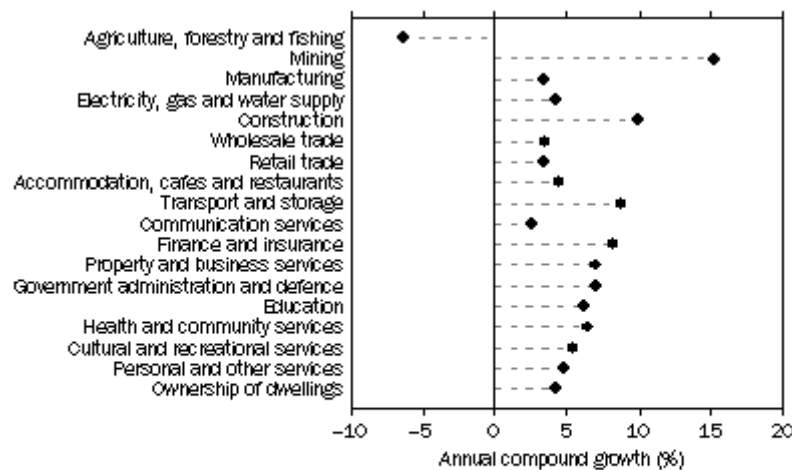
### Total Factor Income

In understanding economic growth it is useful to look at the contributions of different industries to growth in income. Total Factor Income (TFI) represents the value added by factors of production such as labour and capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports.

In the four years to 2006–07 the total factor income of NSW industries grew in current prices by just over 25% to \$300 billion. Mining continued to have the highest annual compound growth, however, it accounted for only a small contribution (2.7%) to total factor income in NSW in 2006–07. Agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased to \$3.9 billion in income (1.3% of TFI in 2006–07). The fall in contribution by Agriculture, forestry and fishing is recognised as the effects of the recent drought.

In 2006–07 the largest industry contributors to total factor income were Property and business services (16%) and Manufacturing (11%).

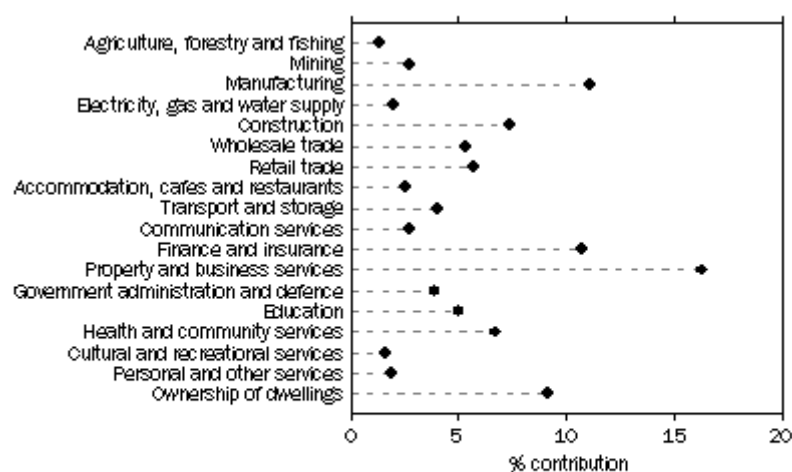
#### Total Factor Income, By industry(a), Current prices, NSW – 2002–03 to 2006–07



(a) All data have been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A), see Glossary.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

## Contribution to Total Factor Income(a), By industry, Current prices, NSW – 2006–07



(a) All data have been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A), see Glossary.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

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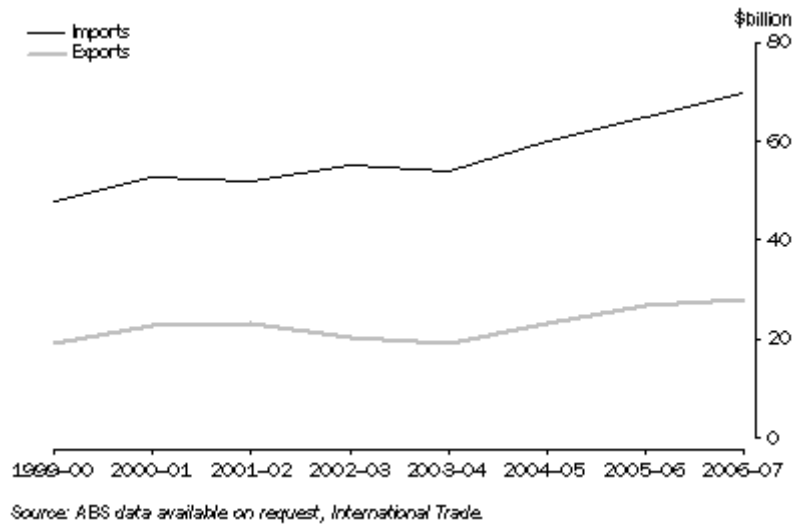
## International merchandise trade

Both imports and exports of merchandise in NSW have increased by nearly 50% in current terms since 1999–00. Imports in NSW accounted for 39% of total Australian imports with a total value of nearly \$70 billion while exports in NSW accounted for 17% of total Australian exports with a total value of just over \$28 billion.

From 2005–06 to 2006–07 the value of the NSW international trade deficit increased by 9.7% (\$3.7 billion) to \$41.7 billion. The increase was the result of imports growth (7.6% or \$4.9 billion) exceeding exports growth (4.6% or \$1.2 billion).

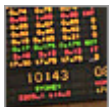
### International merchandise trade, NSW





Economic Activity – Summary Table  
Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

## Economic Activity – Summary Table



### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic Activity – Statistical Highlights  
Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY<sup>(a)</sup>, Summary table, NSW

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Key economic indicators									
1. Gross state product(b)	\$m	276	282	289	297	303	309	315	321
		161	779	013	623	765	117	709	325
2. Real gross state income(b)	\$m	248	252	262	274	289	303	315	325
		196	274	636	279	707	818	709	410
3. State final demand(b)	\$m	265	264	270	283	296	306	312	319
		758	017	341	670	792	914	081	757
4. Retail turnover – all industries(b)	\$m	57 475	58 328	60 825	63 623	67 109	68 679	69 538	71 370
5. Building work done(b)	\$m	20 254	13 534	15 409	18 186	19 005	18 013	16 823	16 202
6. Total private new capital expenditure(b)	\$m	12 998	12 857	11 738	13 050	13 981	16 679	18 585	17 608
7. Dwelling unit approvals	no.	52 291	34 550	50 586	50 155	49 499	39 943	34 160	31 375
8. New motor vehicle sales	no.	268	284	280	290	308	308	296	305
		238	835	252	212	266	763	976	933
9. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	no.	185	188	210	203	205	r188	r209	223
		933	169	423	166	192	288	943	973
10. Labour force participation rate(c)	%	na	na	62.1	62.5	62.3	62.4	62.8	63.1
11. Employed persons(c)	'000	na	na	3 062.1	3 126.9	3 164.6	3 207.5	3 261.4	3 319.3
Change from previous financial year									
12. Gross state product(b)	%	4.4	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8
13. Real gross state income(b)	%	5.0	1.6	4.1	4.4	5.6	4.9	3.9	3.1

14. State final demand(b)	%	5.7	-0.7	2.4	4.9	4.6	3.4	1.7	2.5
15. Retail turnover(b)	%	4.9	1.5	4.3	4.6	5.5	2.3	1.3	2.6
16. Building work done(b)	%	5.1	-33.2	13.9	18.0	4.5	-5.2	-6.6	-3.7
17. Private new capital expenditure(b)	%	12.0	-1.1	-8.7	11.2	7.1	19.3	11.4	-5.3
18. Dwelling unit approvals	%	-0.6	-33.9	46.4	-0.9	-1.3	-19.3	-14.5	-8.2
19. New motor vehicle sales	%	-6.6	6.2	-1.6	3.6	6.2	0.2	-3.8	3.0
20. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	%	16.1	1.2	11.8	-3.4	1.0	-8.2	13.5	6.7
21. Consumer Price Index (All groups) – Sydney(d)	%	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7
22. Established House Price Index – Sydney(e)	%	na	na	na	na	12.0	-3.9	-2.9	2.4
23. Wage Price Index(e)(f)	%	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8
24. Employed persons	%	na	na	na	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8

#### Per capita

25. Gross state product(b)	\$	42 829	43 322	43 736	44 706	45 346	45 877	46 431	46 816
26. Real gross state income(b)	\$	38 492	38 649	39 744	41 200	43 248	45 091	46 431	47 411
27. State final demand(b)	\$	41 216	40 448	40 910	42 610	44 305	45 550	45 897	46 588
28. Dwelling unit approvals	per 1000	8.1	5.3	7.7	7.5	7.2	5.8	r5.0	4.6
29. New motor vehicle sales	per 1000	41.5	43.5	42.4	43.6	46.0	45.8	43.7	44.6
30. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	per 1000	28.8	28.8	31.8	30.5	30.6	27.4	r30.9	32.6

na not available

r revised

(a) Data for 12 months to 30 June.

(b) Chain volume measures. Reference year is 2005–06

(c) All labour force data from 2001 onwards has been revised to reflect the new method of estimation for the Labour Force Survey, Composite estimation. See Glossary.

(d) Reference base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0

(e) Reference base of each index: 2003–04 = 100.0.

(f) Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

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## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS International Trade	..	10.24
ABS Quarterly Business Indicators Survey	..	10.13
<b>Agricultural Commodities Produced</b> (cat. no. 7503.0)	..	10.10
<b>Australian Industry</b> (cat. no. 8155.0)	..	10.9
<b>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</b> (cat. no. 5220.0)	1–3, 12–14, 25–27	10.2–10.5
<b>Building Activity, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8752.0)	5; 16	10.21–10.22
<b>Building Approvals, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8731.0)	7;18; 28	10.21
<b>Consumer Price Index, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6401.0)	21	10.6
<b>Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits</b> (cat. no. 8165.0)	..	10.17
<b>Engineering Construction Activity, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8762.0)	..	10.23
<b>House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities</b> (cat. no. 6416.0)	22	10.8
<b>Housing Finance, Australia</b> (cat. no. 5609.0)	9; 20; 30	10.18; 10.20
<b>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed</b> (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	10–11; 24	..
<b>Labour Price Index, Australia</b> (cat. no. 6345.0)	23	10.7
<b>Lending Finance, Australia</b> (cat. no. 5671.0).	..	10.18–10.20
<b>Manufacturing Industry, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8221.0)	..	10.12
<b>Mining Operations, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8415.0)	..	10.11
<b>Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia</b> (cat. no. 5625.0)	6; 17	..

<b>Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8112.0)	..	10.16
<b>Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8104.0)	..	10.16
<b>Retail Trade, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8501.0)	4; 15	10.14
<b>Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia</b> (cat. no. 9314.0)	8; 19; 29	..
<b>Tourist Accommodation, Australia</b> (cat. no. 8635.0)	..	10.15
<b>Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales – Electronic Delivery</b> (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001)	..	10.15

.. not applicable

## Environment



### ENVIRONMENT

Environment – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

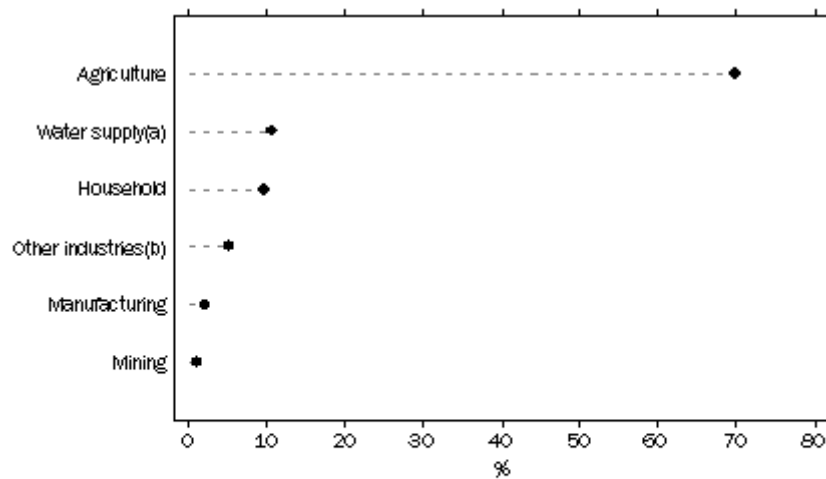
### STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Measuring environmental change is required to determine whether the quality and quantity of Australia's natural resources and environmental assets are improving or declining. It is also vital to assess whether actions undertaken to safeguard the environment are working effectively. Environmental progress equates to a reduction of threats to the environment and improvements in the health of our ecosystems. This includes the quality of the natural landscape (land, water, biodiversity), air and atmosphere, oceans and estuaries.

### Water use

Water in Australia is a valuable resource, required for almost every industry, particularly agriculture, as well as drinking water and household use. In 2004–05, total water consumption for NSW was 5,922 GL. The Agriculture industry used the largest volume of water (4133 GL), accounting for 70% of total water consumption. The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services industry was the next highest consumer of water, accounting for 11% of water consumption, (mostly due to loss of water in distribution). Households were also significant consumers of water, accounting for 10% of water consumption in NSW.

### Water consumption, NSW – 2004–05



(a) Includes sewerage and drainage services, and water losses.

(b) Other industries include Construction; wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Finance, property and business services; Government administration; Education; Health and community service and Cultural/recreational and personal services.

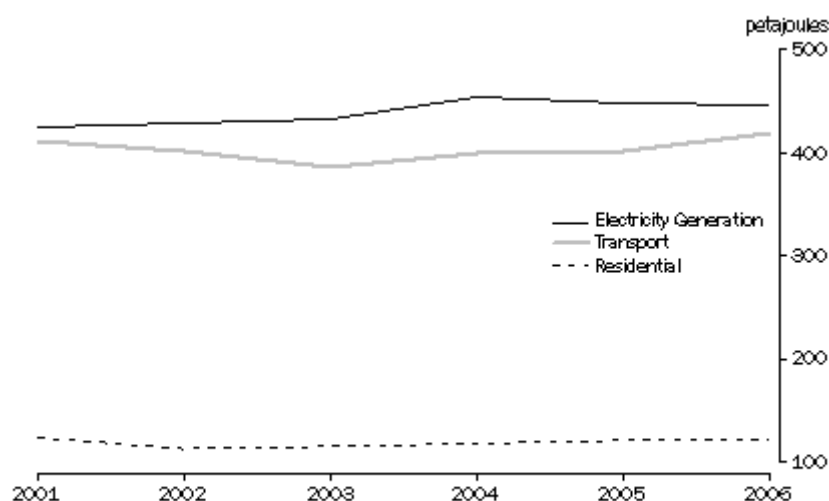
Source: Water Account, Australia 2004-05 (cat. no. 4610.0).

## Energy consumption

Energy significantly contributes to all sectors of the economy, including supplying power to households and industry. The amount and type of energy used by households and industry has considerable implications for the environment, including depletion of natural resources, greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. Between 2001 and 2006, total energy usage in NSW and ACT increased by 3%. This increase was mainly due to the combined energy consumption levels of the Electricity Generation and Transport industries rising by 3%. In the same period, residential consumption decreased slightly by 1%.

In 2006, the Electricity Generation and Transport industries together accounted for 58% of the total energy consumption in NSW and the ACT. Residential energy use accounted for 8% of total direct energy consumption, though household use of transport and demand for products and services contributes to energy consumption in almost all industries.

### Energy consumption, NSW and ACT – 2001 and 2006

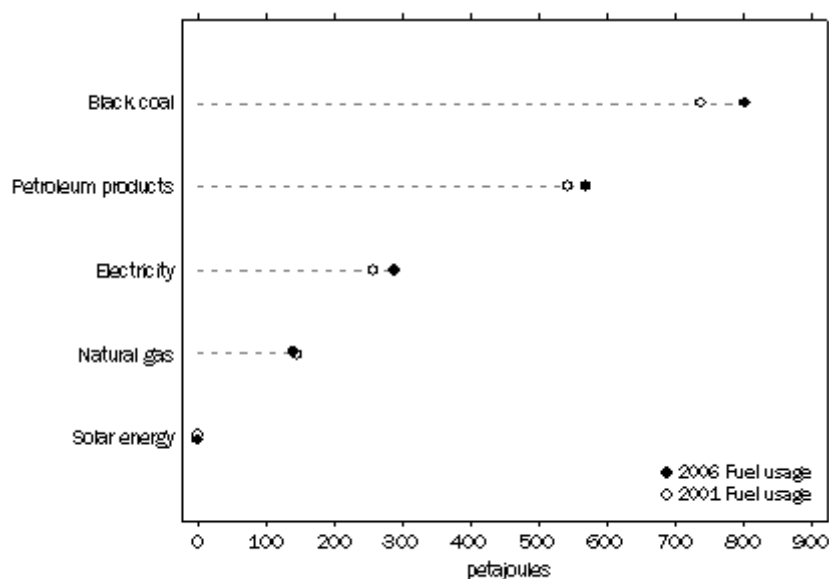


Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1973-74 to 2004-05.

## Electricity generation and greenhouse gases

Human actions, particularly burning fossil fuels, (coal, oil and natural gas), are increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases that trap more heat and change the climate. Global warming is widely perceived as one of the most significant international environmental issues. Most energy consumed in NSW comes from non-renewable fossil fuels, and the main sources are black coal (53%) and petroleum (38%). Between 2001 to 2006, the largest increase for fuel use was black coal, rising by 9% over this period. Black coal provided 89% of the total NSW electricity generation in 2006–07, compared with 7% provided by renewable energy sources such as hydro, wind, solar, biomass or biogas.

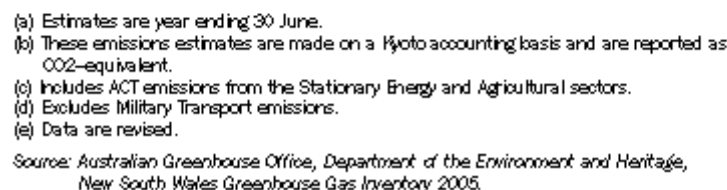
### Energy consumption, By fuel type, NSW and ACT – 2001 and 2006



Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE),  
*Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1973–74 to 2005–06.*

In 2005, NSW net greenhouse emissions across all sectors totalled 158 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, and have decreased slightly (–1%) since 1990. The Stationary Energy sector (mainly electricity generation) is a major contributor to greenhouse gases, and accounted for almost half the total net emissions. Between 1990 to 2005, the largest sectoral increases in greenhouse gas emissions occurred in the Stationary Energy sector (26%), and the Transport sector (17%). Growth in these sectors was offset by a decline in net emissions from the Land Use and Forestry (–61%) and Agriculture (–20%) sectors.

### Change in contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, NSW – 1990–2005(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)



Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page



Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Biodiversity									
1. Threatened species—Animals(a)	no.	na	291	296	302	326	316	317	336
2. Threatened species—Plants(a)	no.	na	539	573	587	615	608	609	664
3. Endangered ecological communities	no.	na	47	60	63	66	80	81	84
Air									
4. Mean minimum temperature—Sydney	°C	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.7	15.2
5. Mean maximum temperature—Sydney	°C	22.7	23.1	23.1	22.7	23.4	23.4	23.1	22.7
6. Mean minimum temperature—NSW	°C	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.3	11.0	11.4	10.9	11.9
7. Mean maximum temperature—NSW	°C	24.0	24.7	25.6	24.6	25.0	25.2	25.5	25.1
Days NEPM standards were exceeded—Sydney									
8. Photochemical oxidants as ozone—4 hours average	days	12	21	15	9	16	12	12	nya

9. Concentrations of particulate matter –10 microns in diameter	days	4	8	26	18	4	11	8	nya
10. Net greenhouse gas emissions CO <sub>2</sub> -e(b)	Mt	153.6	153.1	158.6	151.7	157.1	158.2	nya	nya

#### Land

11. Establishments with agricultural activity(c)	'000 ha	62 093	61 007	63 386	65 126	63 581	64 356	62 125	nya
12. Native forest stock(c)	'000 ha	na	r26 742	r26 658	na	na	r26 981	na	na
13. Total land cleared	'000 ha	72.6	72.3	64.1	64.1	110.8	nya	nya	nya

#### Water

14. Annual total rainfall–Sydney	mm	822	1 359	860	1 200	995	816	994	1 499
15. Annual total rainfall–NSW average	mm	621	480	321	489	499	500	351	543
16. Annual rainfall deficiencies–NSW(d)	mm	55.1	–85.9	–245.3	–76.6	–67.5	–66.3	–215.0	–23.2
Water consumption									
17. Total consumption(e)	GL	na	r8 783	na	na	na	5 922	na	na
18. Agricultural use(e)	%	na	r77.4	na	na	na	69.8	na	na
19. Household use(e)	%	na	r7.7	na	na	na	9.7	na	na
20. Household use per capita	kL/capita	na	r97	na	na	na	84	na	na
21. Household with a rainwater tank	%	na	9.7	na	na	12.8	na	na	15.8
22. Water stored in large dams	GL	na	na	12 206	8 629	7 970	8 200	nya	nya
23. Water trading (permanent and temporary)(f)	GL	na	624.1	na	na	na	423.8	na	na

#### Energy

Energy consumption(g)									
24. Black coal	PJ	713.6	737.5	743.5	758.6	793.5	805.1	803.2	nya
25. Natural gas	PJ	143.2	146.1	144.2	144.3	144.8	143.1	140.3	nya
26. Petroleum products	PJ	531.6	542.1	543.2	556.9	557.9	563.1	568.6	nya
27. Electricity	PJ	249.1	257.4	259.2	265.1	277.0	284.6	289.0	nya
28. Total energy consumption	PJ	1 426.3	1 455.6	1 451.1	1 480.1	1 520.0	r1 514.0	1 504.3	nya
29. Renewable electricity generation(b)	PJ	na	na	na	na	18.6	17.1	19.5	20.5

#### Waste disposal

30. Municipal per capita(c)(h)	kg	358	353	349	336	324	299	nya	nya
31. Commercial/industrial per capita(c)(h)	kg	565	500	455	475	510	519	nya	nya
32. Construction/demolition per capita(c)(h)	kg	278	207	254	284	317	315	nya	nya
33. Total waste recycled(c)(h)	%	na	na	na	49.0	na	49.0	nya	nya
34. Households that recycle waste(i)	%	93.6	na	na	94.5	na	na	97.5	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Sum of presumed extinct species, endangered species and vulnerable species.

(b) Data are revised.

(c) Year ended 30 June.

(d) Long term average minus statewide average.

(e) 2001 data includes ACT.

(f) See glossary for more details.

(g) Includes ACT.

(h) Greater Sydney Region: encompasses Sydney metropolitan, Hunter, Central Coast and Illawarra regions.

(i) Data are at March.

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## ENVIRONMENT, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
<b>Agricultural Commodities, Australia</b> (cat. no. 7121.0)	11	11.6
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), <b>Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1973–74 to 2005–06</b>	24–28	11.13
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), <b>Australian Energy National and State Projections to 2029–30</b>	29	11.14
Australian Bureau of Meteorology	4–7; 14–16	11.3
Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Australian Greenhouse Emissions Information System	13	11.7
Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, <b>State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005</b>	10	11.5
<b>Domestic Water and Energy Use, NSW</b> (cat. no. 4621.1)	..	11.12
<b>Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices</b> (cat. no. 4602.0)	21; 34	11.16
National Forest Inventory, <b>Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</b> , Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra	12	11.7
National Forest Inventory, National Plantation Inventory, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra 2001–2007	..	11.7
<b>Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms</b> (cat. no. 4620.0)	..	11.8–11.9
NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change	8–9; 30–33	11.4; 11.15
Schedules 1 & 2: <b>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 No. 101</b> , and Schedules 4 & 5: <b>Fisheries Management Act 1994 No. 38</b>	1–3	11.2
<b>Water Account, Australia</b> (cat. no. 4610.0)	17–20; 22–23	11.11
<b>Water Use on Australian Farms</b> (cat. no. 4618.0)	..	11.10

.. not applicable

## National Comparisons



### NATIONAL COMPARISONS

National Comparisons – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

The national comparisons table presents data for Australia and all the states and territories. It is intended to complement the other chapters in this publication by providing a national perspective to a number of key indicators.

### Population

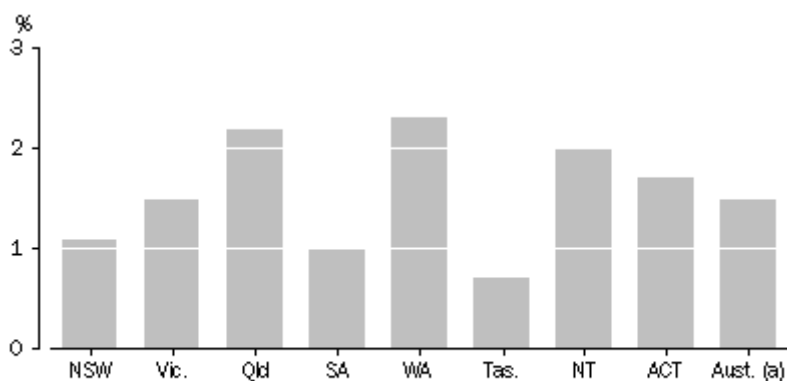
In 2006–07, NSW population grew by 1.1%. This was less than the Australian population growth rate of 1.5%. Western Australia (2.3%) and Queensland (2.2%) recorded the highest population growth rates during the year.

In 2006–07, NSW recorded the highest net loss of people to other states and territories with a loss of 27,300 people. Queensland recorded the highest net gain with an increase of 27,000 people from other states and territories. The remaining states and territories



recorded relatively small net population gains or losses. In NSW, the younger age groups (0–34 years) were the most mobile, and recorded the highest net population losses.

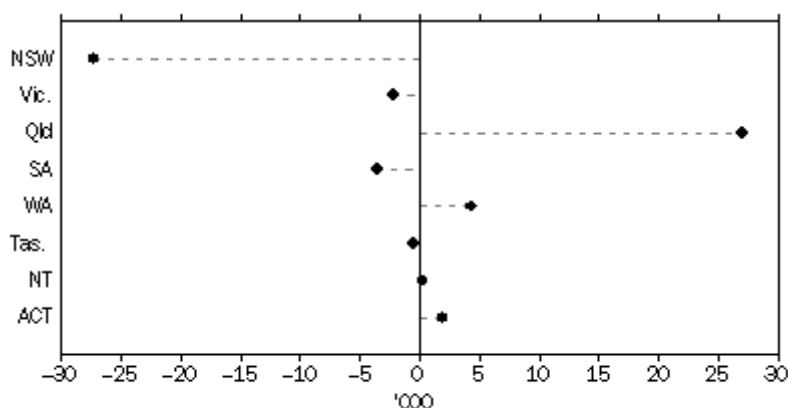
### Population annual growth rate – 2006–07



(a) Includes other territories.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

### Net interstate migration – 2006–07



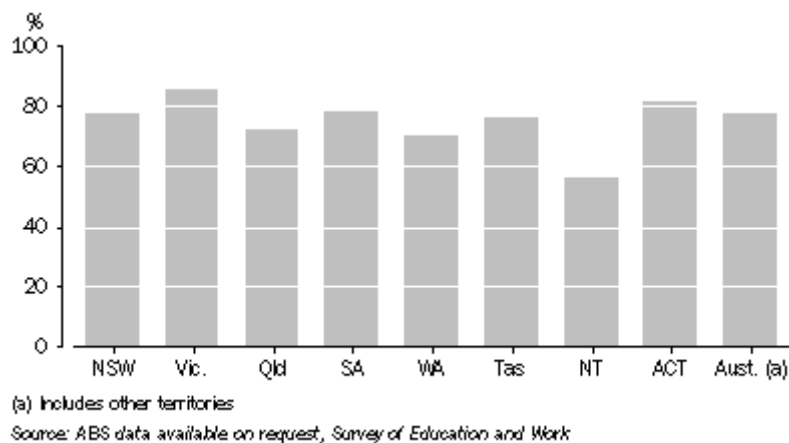
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

## Education and training

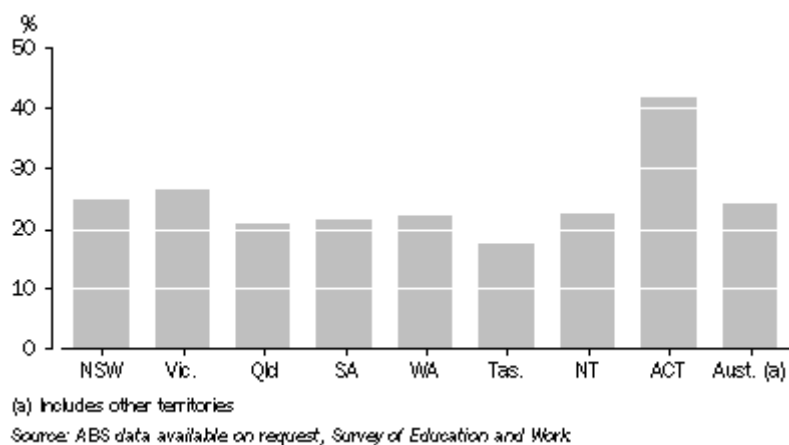
Participation in education and training by persons aged 15–19 years in NSW (78%) in May 2007 was the same as the national participation rate (78%). Victoria (85%) and the ACT (82%) had the highest participation rates.

In May 2007, the ACT recorded the highest level of persons with bachelor degree or above qualifications (42%), well above all other states and territories.

### Education and training participation, 15–19 years old – May 2007



### Bachelor degree or above, 25–64 years old – May 2007

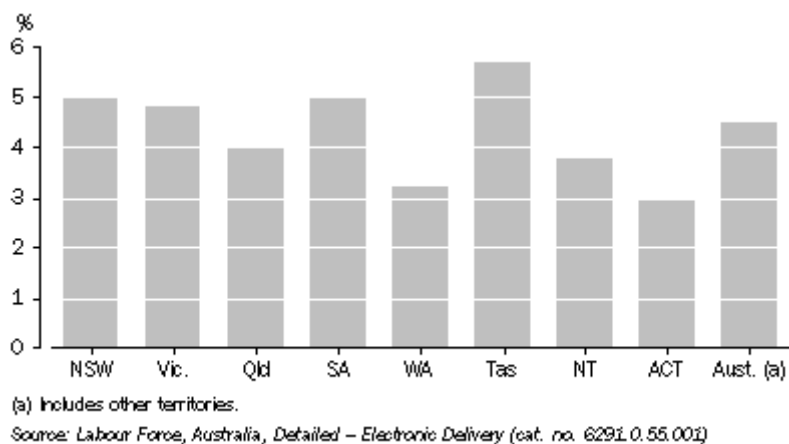


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## Work

In 2006–07, NSW and South Australia had the second highest unemployment rate (5.0%) and Tasmania had the highest (5.7%). ACT had the lowest (3.0%) unemployment rate.

### Unemployment rate – 2006–07

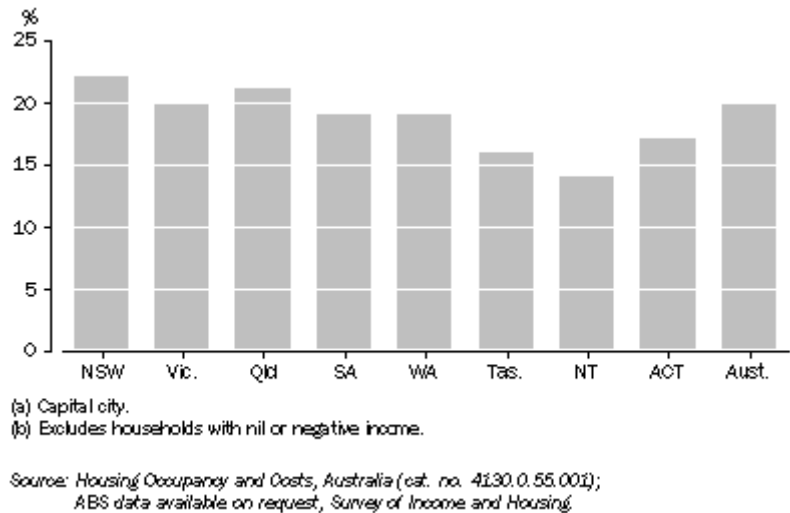


## Housing

In 2005–06, Sydney had the highest housing costs as a proportion of gross income when compared to all states and territories. As measured by the median ratio of housing costs to income, Sydney owners with a mortgage spent 22% of their gross income on housing costs.

In 2006–07, Sydney recorded the highest first home buyers average loan with \$257,500, followed by ACT which recorded \$232,600.

**Housing costs as a proportion of gross income (a)(b), median ratio – 2005–06**

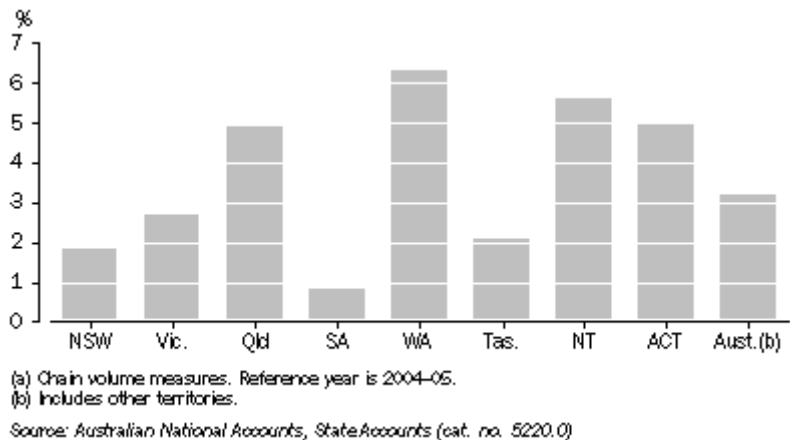


**Economic activity**

In 2006–07, NSW had the second smallest annual growth in Gross State Product (GSP) with an increase of 1.8%. Western Australia (6.3%), the Northern Territory (5.6%) and Queensland (4.9%) recorded the highest growth.

During this period, NSW Gross State Product (GSP) per capita was \$46,816 and ranked the fourth lowest amongst all states and territories. The Northern Territory had the highest GSP per capita with \$63,500 closely followed by the ACT with \$62,800.

**Gross State Product (a), Annual percentage change – 2006–07**

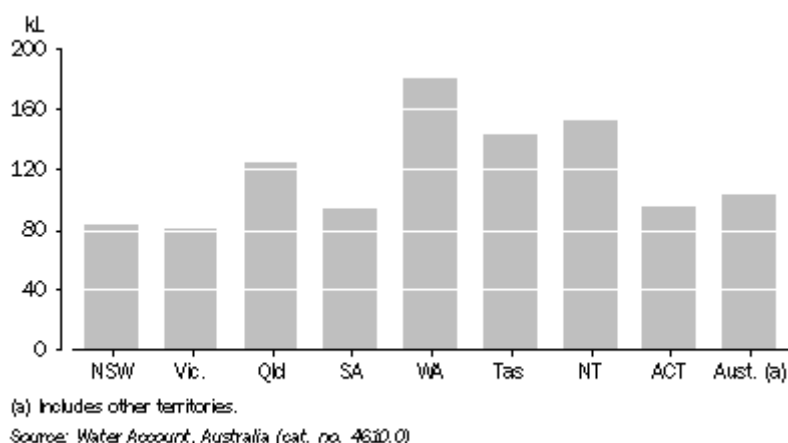


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**Environment**

In 2004–05, NSW consumed the second lowest amount of water per capita with each individual consuming 84 kilolitres (kL). The people of Victoria consumed the least amount of water when compared to all states and territories with a consumption of 81kL per capita. Western Australia were the highest water consumers with a consumption of 180kL per capita.

### Net household water consumption, per capita



### National Comparisons – Summary Table

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

## National Comparisons – Summary Table



### NATIONAL COMPARISONS

### National Comparisons – Statistical Highlights

Data cubes with detailed statistics available on the Details Page

### NATIONAL COMPARISONS

	Years	Units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
<b>Population</b>											
1. Population(b)	2007	'000	6 889	5 204	3 182	1 585	2 106	493	215	340	21 017
2. Median age(b)	2007	years	37.0	36.9	36.2	38.9	36.4	39.1	31.1	34.6	36.8
3. Indigenous population(b)(c)	2006	'000	148.2	30.8	146.4	26.0	77.9	16.9	66.6	4.0	517.2
4. Speaks language other than English at home(d)	2006	%	20.1	20.4	7.8	12.2	11.6	3.5	23.2	14.6	15.8
5. Annual growth rate(e)	2007	%	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.3	0.7	2.0	1.7	1.5
6. Net interstate migration(e)	2007	'000	-27.3	-2.2	27.0	-3.6	4.4	-0.5	0.2	1.9	..
<b>Family and community</b>											
7. Total households(b)(f)	2007	'000	2 679	2 004	1 620	655	822	205	68	132	8 187
8. Lone person households(b)(f)	2007	%	25.7	26.5	26.2	31.0	27.5	31.1	23.8	26.9	26.7
9. Total families	2007	'000	1 896	1 420	1 154	437	577	140	41	86	5 751

10. Couple families without children – of all families(e)	2007	%	36.9	39.2	40.9	41.8	40.1	41.3	38.9	37.5	39.1
11. Families with dependent children(e)	2007	'000	904	659	547	195	269	64	20	42	2 699
12. One parent families with dependent children – of all families with dependent children(e)	2007	%	22.2	20.7	23.8	24.8	23.5	23.1	28.6	19.7	22.5
13. Children aged 0–17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere(b)	2003	%	21.8	20.0	24.6	26.7	21.2	28.7	21.3	26.8	22.5
14. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent(e)	2006	%	14.2	18.1	15.9	18.4	11.3	20.8	**4.2	*6.4	15.5
15. Children aged 0–2 years who used formal child care(b)	2005	%	25.9	23.4	36.9	25.3	28.9	32.3	*40.8	40.1	28.2
16. Children aged 3–4 years who used formal child care(b)	2005	%	46.0	42.6	53.7	38.8	36.0	49.1	*42.6	58.6	45.5
17. Voluntary work – adults(g)(h)	2006	%	32.7	32.7	37.8	31.4	36.3	36.0	35.8	38.4	34.1
18. Participation in organised sport – adults(g)(h)	2006	%	24.9	26.4	26.5	25.6	28.8	24.0	21.8	28.7	26.0
19. Participation in organised sport – children(h)(i)	2006	%	64.7	62.9	60.9	64.1	65.2	59.2	66.8	70.7	63.5

#### Health

20. Life expectancy at birth – males(j)	2006	years	78.6	79.3	78.5	78.6	79.1	77.4	72.1	80.0	78.7
21. Life expectancy at birth – females(j)	2006	years	83.4	83.7	83.4	83.6	83.8	82.3	78.1	83.9	83.5
22. Smokers(e)(g)(k)(l)	2005	%	22.4	23.3	24.6	22.5	21.6	25.4	na	17.6	23.2
23. Risky drinkers(e)(g)(k)(l)	2005	%	7.2	7.7	8.7	7.7	9.6	7.0	na	9.0	7.9
24. Overweight or obese(e)(g)(k)(l)	2005	%	49.5	48.9	49.7	49.7	48.4	48.9	na	48.7	49.3
25. Persons with a disability(k)(l)	2003	%	17.7	19.9	22.5	22.6	21.4	22.6	np	15.8	20.0
26. Standardised death rate per 1,000 population(l)	2006	rate	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.8	8.7	5.5	6.0
27. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2006	rate	4.9	4.3	5.3	3.2	4.9	3.9	8.9	5.1	4.7
28. Road traffic fatalities per 100,000 population(l)	2005	rate	6	7	8	10	8	10	21	6	7
29. Elective surgery waiting times – public hospitals – median days(e)	2005	days	34	28	22	35	27	34	29	45	29

#### Education and training

30. Students in government schools(m)(n)	2007	%	66.5	64.3	68.6	65.2	66.6	72.0	75.6	58.3	66.4
31. Education and training participation – aged 15–19 years(o)	2007	%	77.8	85.4	72.6	78.1	70.3	76.6	56.1	81.6	77.8
32. Education and training participation – aged 20–24 years(o)	2007	%	38.9	40.1	32.4	38.1	34.0	38.0	24.1	46.7	37.4
33. National Reading benchmarks – Year 5 males(m)	2006	%	87.9	87.7	78.5	85.4	91.1	92.6	71.7	94.2	86.0
34. National Reading benchmarks – Year 5 females(m)	2006	%	92.8	92.1	84.3	90.8	94.1	95.6	77.6	96.9	90.8
35. Bachelor degree or above qualification – aged 25–64 years(o)	2007	%	24.9	26.6	20.7	21.4	22.3	17.5	22.5	41.9	24.1

#### Work(e)

36. Labour force	2007	'000	3 493	2 687	2 187	7 961	122	238	107	194	10 824
37. Participation rate	2007	%	63.1	64.6	67.1	62.4	67.6	60.3	70.2	73.6	64.8
38. Unemployment rate	2007	%	5.0	4.8	4.0	5.0	3.2	5.7	3.8	3.0	4.5

#### Household economic resources(e)

39. Gross weekly household income – mean	2006	\$	1 378	1 283	1 275	1 151	1 299	1 025	1 602	1 639	1 305
40. Equivalised weekly disposable household income – mean	2006	\$	660	635	632	605	658	546	724	786	644
41. Household net worth – median	2006	\$'000	381.0	331.2	322.7	290.0	337.9	300.3	323.8	344.2	339.8

## Housing(e)

Housing costs as a proportion of gross income – median ratio(p)(q)

42. Recent home buyers in last 3 years(r)	2006	%	26	24	16	19	21	*14	20 (s)	22	22
43. Owners with a mortgage	2006	%	22	20	21	19	19	16	14	17	20
44. Private renters	2006	%	23	21	21	22	19	17	19	19	21
45. First home buyers average loan – mean	2007	\$'000	257.5	219.2	229.3	185.2	218.5	164.4	202.6	232.6	230.0
46. Established house price index – percentage change(p)(t)	2007	%	4.1	13.7	15.5	11.5	13.3	8.7	10.6	10.7	10.1

## Crime and justice

47. Victims of personal crime	2005	%	5.4	4.5	6.1	5.0	5.6	4.7	6.6	5.8	5.3
48. Victims of household crime	2005	%	6.8	4.6	6.1	6.6	7.8	4.5	13.0	7.6	6.2
49. Investigations finalised within 30 days – assault	2006	%	63.2	57.2	43.7	58.6	59.2	78.2	73.6	50.5	59.8
50. Investigations finalised within 30 days – theft	2006	%	6.9	8.5	8.4	6.7	10.4	15.4	23.0	4.1	8.3
51. Prisoners with prior imprisonment	2007	%	53.1	53.3	65.2	51.4	55.2	63.4	68.5	57.4	56.5

## Economic activity(e)

52. Gross State Product – per capita(u)	2007	\$'000	46.8	47.1	45.5	41.8	61.5	39.2	63.5	62.8	48.0
53. Gross State Product – annual change(u)	2007	%	1.8	2.7	4.9	0.8	6.3	2.1	5.6	5.0	3.2
54. Retail turnover – annual change(u)	2007	%	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
55. New motor vehicle sales – annual change(v)	2007	%	3.0	0.9	5.0	-2.7	11.2	-3.9	4.1	5.8	3.3
56. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier – annual change	2007	%	4.6	10.8	17.1	13.6	13.3	13.3–16.4	29.5	10.6	

## Environment

57. Net household water consumption – per capita(e)	2005	kL	84.0	81.0	124.0	94.0	180.0	143.0	153.0	95.0	103.0
58. Renewable electricity generation	2007	%	7.4	2.4	3.0	8.5	2.2	89.4	–	na	8.1

\* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

\*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

. . not applicable

– nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) Experimental estimates based on 2006 Census data.

(d) Based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

(e) Data are for 12 months ending 30 June.

(f) Australian total does not include Other Territories.

(g) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(h) Data are at March–July.

(i) Children aged 5–14 years.

(j) Based on three years to 2005.

(k) Separate estimates for NT are not available, but NT contributes to national estimates.

(l) Rates are age standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

(m) Data are at August.

(n) Full-time students only.

(o) Data are at May.

(p) Capital city.

(q) Excludes households with nil or negative income.

(r) Includes owners with and without mortgages

(s) Capital city estimates for ACT relate to total ACT.

- (t) Reference period is June quarter, the percentage change is from previous corresponding quarter.  
 (u) Chain volume measures. Reference year is 2004–05.  
 (v) Annual change calculated by taking the average of monthly changes.

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## NATIONAL COMPARISONS, Data sources

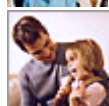
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### SUMMARY TABLES



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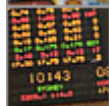
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Work



Environment

Household Economic Resources

National Comparisons

## Have Your Say



### HAVE YOUR SAY

The ABS NSW Statistical Coordination Branch has added an evaluation form to NSW in Focus to obtain feedback from clients to ensure that the product continues to meet their needs.

**Evaluation Form** (by clicking on this link, you will open a new window, and will be directed to a secure website, external to the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

## About this Release

Provides extensive information about the people, economy and environment of NSW. The statistical coverage includes subjects such as population, education and training, health, housing, crime and justice, labour force, income and expenditure, service provision, community involvement and the environment. There are also data on the various industries supplying goods and services to the Australian economy, such as agriculture, manufacturing, mining, energy, construction, transport, communication and information technology, retail and wholesale trade, tourism, personal and business services. The publication also presents comparative state and territory data for selected key indicators.

Replaces: 1300.1 and 1362.1

## Explanatory Notes

### Glossary

#### GLOSSARY

A B C D-E F G-H I-K L M-N O P Q-R S T-U V-Y

#### Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)

Accommodation for retired or aged people where the occupants are not regarded as being self-sufficient and do not provide their own meals. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

#### Admitted patient



A patient who undergoes a hospital's formal admission process to receive treatment and/or care. This treatment and/or care is provided over a period of time and can occur in hospital and/or in the person's home (for hospital-in-the-home patients). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### **Affective disorders**

A mood disturbance. Includes mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia. Reference: **Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).

### **Age-specific death rate**

The number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

### **Age-specific fertility rate**

The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15-19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45-49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

### **Anxiety disorders**

Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes Agoraphobia, Social phobia, Panic disorder, Generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Reference: **Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).

### **Apparent retention rate**

This is the number of school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10). In this publication, apparent retention rates are generally calculated for full-time school students who continued to Year 12 of secondary schooling. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

### **Apprehended Violence Order (AVO)**

Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) are orders that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering a number of things that the defendant must not do. Depending on the relationship between the applicant and defendant, AVOs can relate to either domestic violence or non-domestic related (personal) violence. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; NSW Police.

### **Apprentices and trainees**

Persons undertaking new apprenticeships and traineeships are covered by formal

agreements known as either Training Agreements or Contracts of Training. Under these agreements, the employer is obligated to provide training, help and supervision; and the trainee or apprentice is obligated to work as well as undertake the training. Reference: **Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard - Standard for new apprenticeships 2005**.

### **Assault**

An incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was physically attacked or threatened with force or violence. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

### **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)**

A classification of businesses by type of activity. Reference: **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993** (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

### **Australian Customs value**

The value for import duty purposes determined by Customs. The primary basis for its establishment is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important is that the buyer and seller must be independent. If these conditions are not met World Trade Organization (WTO) rules are used to determine the Customs value. It is the prime valuation method used by ABS for disseminating international merchandise import statistics. Reference: **International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001** (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

### **Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)**

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) is a new Australian standard classification and replaces the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). ASCED is comprised of two component classifications, Level of Education and Field of Education. It provides a basis for comparable administrative and statistical data on educational activities and attainment classified by level and field. Reference: **Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001** (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).

### **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)**

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition is the product of a review program undertaken jointly by a project team from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA) for use in the collection, publication and analysis of occupation statistics. Reference: **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1997** (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).

### **Australia's Register of the National Estate**

Australia's national register of places of natural, historical and Indigenous significance. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003**.

### **Available beds**

Beds immediately available for use by admitted patients as required. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### Average annual growth rate

The average annual growth rate,  $r$ , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

$$\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right] \times 100$$

where  $P_0$  is the population at the start of the period,  $P_n$  is the population at the end of the period and  $n$  is the length of the period between  $P_0$  and  $P_n$  in years. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

### Average length of stay

The average number of patient days for admitted patient episodes. Patients admitted and separated on the same day are allocated a length of stay of one day. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### Average loan

The average loan series is calculated using the total value of lending commitments per month and the total number of dwellings financed per month. The average loan series does not necessarily represent the average loan size per dwelling. Reference: **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

### Average takings per room night occupied

The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period. Reference: **Tourist Accommodation, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).

### Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Reference: **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6302.0).

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### Bail

This is generally a pre-sentence option where a person is released into the community for a period before they appear in court for trial or final sentencing. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

### Balancing item

Calculated as the residual of Gross State Product (GSP) less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and a statistical discrepancy. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

### Before and after school care program

A type of formal care available to school aged children before and/or after school hours. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

## **Birth**

The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

## **Birthweight**

The first weight of the baby (stillborn or liveborn) obtained after birth (usually measured to the nearest 5 grams and obtained within one hour of birth). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

## **Blended family**

A couple family containing two or more children aged 0-17 years, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either member of the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

## **Body Mass Index (BMI)**

A measure calculated from self-reported height and weight data. The formula is weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). To produce a measure of the prevalence of overweight or obesity in adults, BMI values are grouped in a way which allows categories to be reported against NHMRC guidelines. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

## **Bond/recognizance**

There are several different types of bonds which may be imposed by a court. Generally they all require the offender to be 'of good behaviour' for a certain length of time and may impose other conditions as well. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

## **Break and enter/attempted break and enter**

An incident where a person's home, garage or shed had been broken into, or where an attempt was made to break into a person's home, garage or shed. Break and enter offences relating to a car or garden are excluded. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

## **Bridging data**

Data produced taking into account the quantification of differences in the scope of (usually) consecutive survey population characteristics, thus enabling serial analysis of selected data items. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

## **Broadband**

An 'always on' Internet connection with an access speed equal to or greater than 256 Kilobits per second. Reference: **Household Use of Information Technology** (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

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## **Cancer case**

These are individual cancers. A person may have more than one cancer giving rise to multiple cases in the same person. Second cases in one person are only counted if they are of different cell type or originate in a different organ. Reference: NSW Central Cancer Registry, **Cancer in NSW Incidence and Mortality Report 2006**.

## **Capital expenditure**

Expenditure on large-scale fixed assets (for example, new buildings and equipment with a useful life extending over a number of years). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

## **Care and protection order**

Care and protection orders can be grouped into four categories: guardianship orders involves the transfer of legal guardianship to an authorised department or to an individual; custody orders refer to a third party being responsible for the day-to-day requirements of the child while the parent retains guardianship; supervisory orders require authorised departments to supervise the level of care provided to the child; interim and temporary orders provide for a limited period of supervision and/or placement of a child. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Child Protection Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. CWS 26).

## **Carer**

A person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long term conditions, or older persons (i.e. aged 60 years and over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

## **Casualty**

Any person killed or injured as a result of a crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005**.

## **Causes of death**

Underlying causes of death are classified to the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD-10 for 1997 and onwards). Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

## **Chain volume measures**

Estimates that exclude the direct effects of changes in prices. Unlike current measure estimates, they take account of changes to price relativities that occur from one year to the next. Annually re-weighted chain volume indexes are referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year. Reference: **Australian National Accounts: State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

## **Changeover buyer**

A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed, and either the reference person or partner had owned or been purchasing a home previously. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

## **Child protection report**

A child protection report is initiated when a person makes contact with the Department of Community Services about a concern for a child's or young person's welfare or safety. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, **Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05**.

## **Civilian population aged 15 years and over**

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia. Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

## **Cleared criminal incidents**

A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2003**.

## **Closed drug treatment episodes**

Refers to a period of contact, with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and a treatment agency. A closed drug treatment episode may be for a specific treatment, such as information and education only, that may be part of a larger treatment plan; or it may be for a specific treatment, such as withdrawal management (detoxification), that is part of a long term overall treatment plan. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)** (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).

## **Community-based corrections**

This refers to the community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions, which principally involve the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

## **Community Aged Care Packages**

A Commonwealth-funded program designed to provide assistance to enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

## **Community health**

Non-residential health services offered by public or registered non-profit establishments to patients/clients, in an integrated and coordinated manner in a community setting, or the

coordination of health services elsewhere in the community. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Health Expenditure Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

### **Community mental health service**

A service or facility that delivers specialised non-admitted mental health services, in hospitals, community-based settings, or residential care. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2005, **Mental health services in Australia, 2003-04** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40).

### **Community Service Order**

The offender is ordered to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community service work. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

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### **Composite Estimation**

The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007** (ABS cat. no. 6292.0). Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

### **Construction of dwellings**

Construction of dwellings represents commitments made to individuals to finance, by way of progress payments, the construction of owner occupied dwellings. Reference: **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

### **Consumption of fixed capital**

The reduction in the value of fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not taken into account. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

### **Contributing family workers**

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative. Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

### **Control order**

Includes fixed term, minimum and additional term with Department of Juvenile Justice supervision, minimum and additional term with other supervision and minimum and additional term with no supervision. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2003**.

### **Conversions, etc.**

A conversion is building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building (e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments). Reference: **Building Activity, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8752.0).

### **Convicted ex parte**

Includes cases where the accused either: (i) pleaded guilty and was convicted in his/her absence; or (ii) failed to appear, was convicted by the court on the evidence presented and a conviction warrant issued by the court for the offender in order to impose a penalty. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

### **Core activity limitation**

A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of the core activities (communication, mobility or self care). There are four levels:

- profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core-activity task
- severe: the person sometimes needs help with a core-activity task; or has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or can communicate more easily using non-spoken forms of communication
- moderate: the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core activity task
- mild: the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment; or cannot easily walk 200 metres or up and down stairs without a handrail or easily bend to pick up an object from the floor or has difficulty using public transport.

Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

### **Corrective services custody**

Confinement in a place intended primarily for the purpose of confining prisoners, such as a prison, prison farm, Periodic Detention Centre or Community Custody Centre. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

### **Couple family**

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals. A couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

### **Crash**

Any apparently unpremeditated event reported to the police and resulting in death, injury or property damage attributable to the movement of a road vehicle on a road. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006**.

### **Crude divorce rate**

The number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. Reference: **Divorces, Australia** (ABS cat. no. ).



3307.0.55.001).

### **Crude marriage rate**

The number of marriages registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. Reference: **Marriages, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001).

### **Current prices**

Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. For example, estimates for 2003-04 are valued using 2003-04 prices. This contrasts to chain volume measures where the prices used in valuation refer to the prices of a previous period. Reference: **Australian National Accounts: State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

### **De facto marriage**

The relationship between two people who live together in a consensual union who are not registered as married to each other. A de facto marriage may exist between a couple of the opposite sex or of the same sex. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

### **Death**

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or enroute to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

### **Decile**

Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into 10 equal groups, each comprising 10% of the estimated population. Reference: **Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

### **Dependent child/ren**

An individual who is either a child aged under 15 years or a child aged 15-24 years who is a full-time dependent student. To be regarded as a child the individual cannot have a partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

### **Dial-up connections**

Connection to the Internet via modem and dial-up software utilising the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN). Reference: **Household Use of Information Technology** (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

### **Disability**

A limitation, restriction or impairment which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

## **Discouraged jobseekers**

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but were not actively looking for work, as they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young/too old by employers; lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; difficulties because of language or ethnic background; no jobs in their locality or line of work; no jobs available at all. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

## **Disposable income**

Gross income after income tax and the Medicare levy are deducted and family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink is added. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

## **Domestic relationship**

A domestic relationship exists when a person:

- Is a current or former spouse; or
- Is a current or former de facto partner (which includes couples in gay and lesbian relationships); or
- Is in or has been in an intimate relationship with the victim; or
- Cares or has cared for the victim; or
- Resides with or has resided with the victim; or
- Is or has been a relative of the victim.

Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **Domestic Violence Interagency Guidelines**.

## **Drug-induced deaths**

Any death where the underlying cause of death was due to:

- an acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs. Included are deaths from accidental overdoses due to misuse of drugs, intentional self-harm, assault and deaths undetermined as to intent; or
- an acute condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent.

The term 'drug' refers to substances classified as drugs, medicaments or biological substances under ICD-10 guidelines. These drugs may be used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes, or to produce a psychoactive effect. The term excludes alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents (e.g. petrol). Reference: **Information paper: Drug-Induced Deaths-A Guide to ABS Causes of Death Data** (ABS cat. no. 4809.055.001).

## **Duration of imprisonment**

Average duration of imprisonment is the mean length of time in months of the non-parole period imposed on the principal offence. Sentences of cumulative imprisonment are excluded, in which case, only the penalty for the principal offence is shown. The calculation of the average duration of imprisonment does not include sentences of life imprisonment.

Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

### **Duration of unemployment**

Under the redesigned Labour Force Survey questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the shorter of:

- the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or
- the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week.

Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

### **Dwelling**

Defined as a suite of rooms contained within a building which are self-contained and intended for long-term residential use. To be self-contained the suite of rooms must possess cooking and bathing facilities as building fixtures. See also Dwelling structure. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

### **Dwelling structure**

The dwelling structure type is determined by the structure of the building that contains the dwelling. Households belong to one of four dwelling categories:

- separate house;
- semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse flat, unit, or apartment and;
- other dwelling, including caravan or cabin in a caravan park, houseboat in a marina, caravan not in a caravan park, houseboat not in a marina and house or flat attached to a shop.

Reference: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

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### **Elective surgery**

Elective care in which the procedures required by patients are listed in the surgical operations section of the Medicare Benefits Schedule, with the exclusion of specific procedures frequently done by non-surgical clinicians and some procedures for which the associated waiting time is strongly influenced by factors other than the supply of services. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### **Emergency department waiting time to service delivery**

The time elapsed for each patient from presentation to the emergency department to commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse. It is calculated by deducting the date and time the patient presents from the date and time of the service event. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### **Employed**

All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm but were not at work.

Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

### **Employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements**

Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick and paid holiday leave.

Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

### **Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements**

Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both). Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

### **Employment injuries**

All injuries resulting from accidents and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

### **Employment restriction**

An employment restriction is determined for persons with one or more disabilities if because of their disability they are: permanently unable to work; or are restricted in the type of work they can do; or need at least one day a week off work on average, or are restricted in the number of hours they can work; or require an employer to provide special equipment, or modify the work environment, or make special arrangements; or need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision; or require assistance from a disability job placement program; or would find it difficult to change jobs or get a preferred job. Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

### **Endangered ecological communities**

An ecological community is eligible to be listed as an endangered ecological community if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:

- it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival cease to operate; or
- it might already be extinct.

Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

## Endangered populations

A population is eligible to be listed as an endangered population if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it is facing a high risk of becoming extinct in nature in NSW and it is of conservation value at the State or regional level. The intention of the criteria is to exclude from listing isolated populations of limited conservation value. Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

## Endangered species

A species is eligible to be listed as an endangered species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:

- it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate; or
- its numbers have been reduced to such a critical level, or its habitats have been so drastically reduced, that it is in immediate danger of extinction; or
- it might already be extinct, but is not presumed extinct.

Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

## Equity in the dwelling

A household's equity in the dwelling is the difference between the value of the dwelling and the total amount outstanding on mortgages taken out on the dwelling for any purpose, or unsecured loans taken out for housing purposes. From 2003-04 excludes amounts of loans for business and investment purposes secured against the dwelling. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

## Equivalised disposable household income

Equivalised income scales adjust household income according to the size and composition of the household to enable a better comparison of the economic wellbeing of different types of households. In the case of the ABS equivalised income scale, a lone person household has a factor of 1.0, that is, a lone person household's income is divided by 1.0 to get the equivalised household income (i.e. they are the same). For other households the factor is the sum of 1.0 for the first adult, 0.5 for each subsequent adult aged 15 years and over, and 0.3 for each child aged under 15 years. For example, a family with two parents (1.0+0.5) and two children under 15 years (0.3+0.3) has a factor of 2.1. The household income is then divided by 2.1 to derive the equivalised household income. Disposable income is obtained by subtracting income tax and the Medicare levy from gross income. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

## Established dwelling

A dwelling that has been completed, for 12 months or more, prior to the lodgement of a loan application, or has been previously occupied. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

## Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with

the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

### **Exercise level**

Based on frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and duration of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the two weeks prior to interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped for output as Sedentary (includes no exercise), Low, Moderate, or High. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

### **Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH)**

The Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) program delivers care at home that is equivalent to high level residential care. This program began as a pilot in 2000, but is now established as an ongoing program. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

### **Extended labour force underutilisation rate**

Extended labour force underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks, and (ii) discouraged jobseekers, as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii). Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

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### **Family**

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

### **Family day care**

A type of formal care provided by experienced caregivers in their own homes, available for a full day or part day. Schemes are administered and supported by central coordination units. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

### **Fatality**

A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006**.

### **Fatigue**

The identification of fatigue as a contributing factor in road crashes cannot always be determined directly from police reports. Fatigue is considered to have been involved as a

contributing factor to a road crash if that crash involved at least one fatigued motor vehicle controller. A motor vehicle controller is assessed as having been fatigued if the following conditions are satisfied together or separately:

- the vehicle's controller was described by police as being asleep, drowsy or fatigued;
- the vehicle performed a manoeuvre which suggested loss of concentration of the controller due to fatigue.

Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006**.

### **Federally-sentenced prisoner**

Persons charged and sentenced under a Commonwealth statute or transferred from another country to serve their sentence in Australia. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

### **Fetal death**

A fetal death is the delivery of a child, who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see perinatal death). Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

### **Final consumption expenditure (general government)**

Net expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public corporations, which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

### **Final consumption expenditure (households)**

Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes expenditures by unincorporated businesses and expenditures on assets by non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital formation). Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

### **Finance commitment**

A firm offer of finance which either has been, or is normally expected to be, accepted. Commitments accepted and cancelled in the same month are included. Commitments to non-residents are excluded. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

### **Finance lease**

Refers to the leasing or hiring of tangible assets under an agreement, other than a hire purchase agreement, which substantially transfers from the lessor to the lessee all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without transferring the legal ownership. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

### **Financial assets**

An asset whose value arises not from its physical existence (as would a building, piece of land, or capital equipment) but from a contractual relationship. Financial assets are mostly

financial claims (with the exception of shares). Financial claims entitle the owner to receive a payment, or a series of payments, from an institutional unit to which the owner has provided funds. Examples include accounts held with financial institutions, ownership of an incorporated business, debentures and bonds, trusts, superannuation funds, and loans to other persons. Reference: **Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

### **Fine option**

A community-based sentence type where the offender is serving a sentence for default of a fine. In most jurisdictions this order type requires an offender to complete community service as a reparatory act. Fine option is a sub-category of Reparation (see Reparation). Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

### **First home buyer**

A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed, and neither the reference person nor their co-resident partner had owned or been purchasing a home previously. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

### **Fixed loans**

A commitment for a fixed amount for a fixed period for a specific purpose. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

### **Formal child care**

Regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care and occasional care. Preschool has been excluded from the definition of formal care. This was due to the widely accepted view that the main focus of preschools is education and preparing children for school, rather than providing a child care service. Many child care services also include developmental and educational programs and preschools provide a child care service at the same time as they provide education, so there is some overlap. Data on preschool attendance continued to be collected as part of the survey but, where possible, preschool is presented separately from formal child care. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

### **Formal learning**

Refers to learning which is structured, taught learning in institutions and organisations and leads to a recognised qualification issued by a relevant body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. A learning activity is formal if it leads to a learning achievement that is possible to position within the **Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF)** and includes workplace training if such training results in a qualification. Reference: **Adult Learning, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).

### **Formal reserves**

Nature conservation reserves and reserves meeting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) categories as defined by the IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas (1994). Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003**.



## Free on board (f.o.b.)

The value of goods measured on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis includes all production and other costs incurred up until the goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Free on board values exclude international insurance and transport costs. They include the value of the outside packaging in which the product is wrapped, but do not include the value of the international freight containers used for transporting the goods.

Reference: **International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001** (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

## Fugitive emissions

These emissions are not fully controlled, but in most cases are not accidental. Examples of fugitive emissions are leaks from gas pipelines and valves, venting and flaring of gases, methane emissions from coal seams and vapour given off by petroleum stores. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, **The National Greenhouse Strategy**, 1998.

## Full-time custody

A type of custody where a prisoner is required to be held in custody on a full-time basis. This includes prisons and work outreach camps. Full-time prison custody excludes periodic detention. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

## Full-time equivalent (FTE)

A measure of the total level of staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time staff member is equal to 1.0. The calculation of FTE for part-time staff is based on the proportion of time worked compared with that worked by full-time staff performing similar duties. Casual relief staff are excluded. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

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## Gestational age

The duration of pregnancy in completed weeks calculated from the date of the first day of a woman's last menstrual period and her baby's date of birth, or via ultrasound, or derived from clinical assessment during pregnancy or from examination of the baby after birth.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

## Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a single statistic which summarises the distribution of income across the population. It ranges between zero when all incomes are equal and one when one unit receives all the income. The smaller the Gini coefficient the more even the distribution of income. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

## Government income support

The data have been compiled using Centrelink data on income support customers. People receiving more than one Department of Family and Community Services payment are only counted once by using the main payment type. The main payments types include: Age pension; Disability Support Pension; Newstart Allowance; Parenting Payment Single; Youth Allowance; and other pensions and allowances. Excluded are Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart, and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B. The data

includes both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. Reference: Department of Family and Community Services.

### **Government pensions and allowances/Government cash benefits**

Regular, recurring receipts from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included here, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

### **Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA)**

Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, 2005, **Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

### **Greenhouse gas**

Gases that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). In addition, the photochemically important gases - NMVOCs, oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and carbon monoxide (CO) - are also considered. NMVOC, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO are not direct greenhouse gases. However, they contribute indirectly to the greenhouse effect by influencing the rate at which ozone and other greenhouse gases are produced and destroyed in the atmosphere. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, **National Greenhouse Gas Inventory**, 2002.

### **Gross domestic product (GDP)**

The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus GDP, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

### **Gross income**

Regular cash receipts before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted. Excludes family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

### **Gross incurred cost of workplace injuries**

Refers to the sum of compensation payment plus an estimate of future liability if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin 2004-05**.

### **Gross State Product (GSP)**

GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole. The GSP measure used in this

publication is GSP(A), which is a simple average of GSP using the the production approach, GSP(P), and the income and expenditure approach, GSP(I/E). Reference: **Australian National Accounts: State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

### **Gross value of commodities produced**

The value placed on commodities at the point of sale (i.e. market place). Reference: **Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced** (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).

### **Group household**

A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

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### **High-level residential care**

Care provided to residents in residential care facilities (RCS) who have been classified as having a need for and are receiving a very high level of care (i.e. patients classified in RCS categories 1-4). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Health Expenditure Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

### **Higher court**

There are two jurisdictions in the NSW Higher Courts, the Supreme Court and the District Court. The Supreme Court deals only with the most serious matters. The District Court deals with all other matters on indictment and appeals against conviction or sentence arising from Local Court cases. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

### **Higher education student**

A person who has been admitted to a higher education institution and who is enrolled (either full-time, part-time or externally) in a higher education award course, an enabling course or a non-award course to be undertaken in the semester used as the reference period. Reference: Department of Education Science and Training, **Students 2003: Selected Higher Education Statistics**.

### **Home and Community Care (HACC) Client**

A client that receives HACC services because they are frail or disabled. Reference: Department of Ageing and Health, Home and Community Care Program National Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), **HACC MDS Annual Bulletin 2004-05**.

### **Home detention**

An alternative means of serving sentences of full-time imprisonment of up to 18 months. The conditions of the Order constrain the offender's liberty to an extent that approximates confinement in minimum security custody with access to day release programs. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

### **Homelessness**

Includes 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' homelessness. Primary homelessness: people without conventional accommodation (living on the streets, in deserted buildings, improvised dwellings, under bridges, in parks etc.). Secondary homelessness: people moving between various forms of temporary shelter including friends, emergency accommodation, youth refuges, hostels and boarding houses. Tertiary homelessness: people living in single rooms in private boarding houses-without their own bathroom, kitchen, or security of tenure. Reference: **Counting the Homeless** (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

## **Hospital**

A health care facility established under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation as a hospital or a free-standing day procedure unit and authorised to provide treatment and/or care to patients. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

## **Household**

A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

## **House price index**

The Established House Price index refers to detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land. The Project Home Price index refers to dwellings available for construction on a client's block of land. Price therefore relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land). Reference: **House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities** (ABS cat. no. 6416.0).

## **Housing costs**

Housing costs for the purpose of this publication comprise:

- rent payments,
- rates payments (general and water),
- mortgage or unsecured loan payments, if the initial purpose was primarily to buy, add to or alter the dwelling.

Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

## **Housing costs as a proportion of income**

The total weekly housing costs of a group (e.g. one parent households) are divided by the total weekly income of that group, expressed as a percentage. Households with nil or negative total income are not included in this calculation. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

## **Illicit drugs**

Illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly or inappropriately, and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes. Reference: Australian Institute of Health

and Welfare (AIHW), **National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004**.

## **Imprisonment**

An order requiring a person to be detained within a facility built especially for the purpose of incarceration. Includes: Life and indeterminate imprisonment, Imprisonment with determined term and Periodic detention. Reference: **Criminal Courts, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4513.0).

## **Incorporated enterprise**

An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners. Also known as a limited liability company. Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

## **Indigenous**

A person is defined to be of Indigenous origin if he or she identifies themselves as of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

## **Indirect standardised death rate**

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The indirect method of standardisation is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

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## **Industrial dispute**

A state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise of strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work. Reference: **Industrial Disputes, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6321.0.55.001).

## **Industry value added (IVA)**

Represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by businesses, in the selected industry, to gross domestic product. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

## **Infant death**

An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

## **Infant mortality rate**

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live

births in the same calendar year. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

### **Informal child care**

Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent/guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. It comprises care by (step) brothers or sisters, care by grandparents, care by other relatives (including a parent living elsewhere) and care by other (unrelated) people such as friends, neighbours, nannies or babysitters. It may be paid or unpaid. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

### **Informal learning**

Refers to unstructured, non-institutionalised learning activities that are related to work, family, community or leisure. Activities may occur on a self-directed basis, but are excluded from scope if there is no specific intention to learn. Reference: **Adult Learning, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).

### **Informal reserve**

An area reserved on non-nature conservation reserve tenure through both legislated and non-legislated means. The status of informal reserves is not secure, relying on the state or territory management agency responsible for the interpretation and application of the guidelines applicable to the area within an informal reserve. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report**, 2003.

### **Injured**

A person who is injured as a result of a crash, and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005**.

### **In-stream water use**

The use of freshwater in situ, such as water use for hydro-electricity generation and aquaculture purposes is classified as in-stream use, and is included in the accounts as self-extracted water use. In-stream volumes are considered to be a type of non-consumptive use, for although these volumes are also considered to be a form of regulated discharge, an economic benefit is gained from the use of the water prior to discharge. Reference: **Water Account, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

### **Intact family**

A couple family containing at least one child aged 0-17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no child aged 0-17 years who is the step child of either member of the couple. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural child of either parent. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

### **International Classification of Diseases (ICD)**

The World Health Organization (WHO) **International Classification of Diseases (ICD)** is used to code illness and death to produce Australia's morbidity and mortality statistics. As a statistical classification, it is designed to encompass the entire range of morbid conditions within a manageable number of categories. Further details of the ICD-10 codes are available from the World Health Organization 1994, **International Statistical Classification**

**of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, (ICD-10).** Reference: **Illicit Drug Use, Sources of Australian Data** (ABS cat. no. 4808.0).

### **Internet access**

Availability of lines, points, ports, and modem to subscribers to access the Internet. Reference: **Household Use of Information Technology** (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

### **Ischaemic heart disease deaths**

Deaths where coronary heart diseases, including heart attack (acute myocardial infarction, coronary occlusion) and angina (angina pectoris), are identified as the underlying cause (ICD-10 codes I20-I25 for 1997 onwards). Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

### **Job vacancy**

A job vacancy is a job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action had been taken. Reference: **Job Vacancies, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6354.0).

### **Killed**

A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006**.

### **Kyoto accounting**

'Kyoto accounting' is relevant to Australia's target of limiting annual emissions over 2008 to 2012 to 108% of 1990 emissions. Under Kyoto accounting provisions, the Forestry sector comprises new plantations established on agricultural land since 1990, a narrower definition than the Forestry sector under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) accounting provisions (see the National Inventory Report 2005 for further details). Reference: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, **State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005, 2007**.

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### **Labour force**

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined. Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

### **Labour force underutilisation rate**

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

### **Labour Force Participation rate**

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

### **Land showing signs of salinity**

Land with dead trees, salt scalds or salt tolerant plants (e.g. sea barley grass, red weed, beadbush and samphire), land where crops and pastures are unable to be grown and land that is waterlogged for significant parts of the year. Reference: **Salinity on Australian Farms** (ABS cat. no. 4615.0).

### **Landlord type**

Renters belong to one of the following categories:

- state or territory housing authority: where the household pays rent to a state or territory housing authority or trust;
- private landlords: where the household pays rent to a real estate agent or to another person not in the same household; or
- other: where the household pays rent to the owner/manager of a caravan park, an employer (including a government authority), a housing cooperative, a community or church group, or any other body not included elsewhere.

Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

### **Life expectancy**

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

### **Linked trip**

A linked trip is a journey from one activity to another, ignoring changes of modes. A linked trip comprises one or more unlinked trip legs. For example, a person who lives in Parramatta may travel to work in Sydney Central Business District by train with a walk trip to and from the train. This would be counted as one linked trip from home to work. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, **2005 Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

### **Live birth**

The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (World Health Organisation definition). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

### **Livestock slaughterings and other disposals**

Values are published as one figure but include two distinct components: value of livestock slaughtered and value of net exports. Reference: **Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced** (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).

### **Local court**

A Lower Court level (also referred to as Magistrates' Court, Local Court or Court of Petty



Sessions) which deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all the state and territory court levels. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003**.

### **Lone person**

A person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He or she may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

### **Long day care centre**

A type of formal care that is centre-based and is available to children between birth and school age for the full day or part day. Centres are usually open for most of the year.

Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

### **Long term arrivals and departures**

Long term arrivals comprise overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of 12 months or more.

Long term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas migrants departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

See also **Net overseas migration**. Reference: **Overseas Arrivals and Departures** (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

### **Long term health condition**

A medical condition (illness, injury or disability) which has lasted at least six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more. Some reported conditions were assumed to be long term, including asthma, arthritis, cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes, rheumatic heart disease, heart attack and stroke. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

### **Long term unemployed**

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more, where duration of unemployment is based on the last job. See **Duration of unemployment** for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

### **Long term unemployment rate**

The number of long term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

### **Low birthweight**

Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

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## **Main treatment type-alcohol and other drug treatment**

Refers to the principal activity, as judged by the treatment provider, that is necessary for the completion of the treatment plan for the principal drug of concern. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)** (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).

## **Manufacturing industries**

Consists of the manufacturing division of the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)**. Reference: **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993** (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

## **Marginal attachment to the labour force**

Comprises two groups of persons marginally attached to the labour force: persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week but available to start work within four weeks; and discouraged jobseekers. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

## **Marginally housed**

People in housing situations close to the minimum standard. Reference: **Counting the Homeless** (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

## **Mean income**

The total income received by a group of units divided by the number of units in the group. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

## **Median income**

That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

## **Median ratio of housing costs to income**

The ratio of weekly housing costs to gross weekly income is calculated for each household. The median is the level of that ratio that divides a group of households into two equal parts, one half having the ratio above the median and the other half having the ratio below the median. Households with nil or negative total income are not included in this calculation. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

## **Mental disorder**

According to the **ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders**, a disorder implies 'the existence of a clinically recognisable set of symptoms or behaviour associated in most cases with distress and with interference with personal functions' (World Health Organisation, 1992, p. 5). Most diagnoses require criteria relating to severity and duration to be met. Reference: **National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults: Users' Guide** (ABS cat. no. 4327.0).

## Migration adjustment

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

## Mode of travel

Unlinked trips have only one mode and one purpose. Linked trips can comprise more than one mode so a priority mode is allocated to each trip based on a determined priority of modes. Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, **2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

## Motor vehicle theft

An incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. It includes privately owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household. A motor vehicle includes cars, motorbikes and trucks; while caravans, trailers and floats were excluded. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

## Mt

'Mt' is millions of metric tonnes of emissions. Technically a tonne of emissions is 1 tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-e), which includes the greenhouse gases - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and the synthetic greenhouse gases (the hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride and the perfluorocarbons (PFCs)). Reference: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, **State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005, 2007**.

## National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality

Statutory agreement that outlines national objectives for protecting or managing particular aspects of ambient air quality. Includes national ambient air quality standards that designate the maximum allowable concentration for various air pollutants. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Conservation.

## Natural increase

Excess of births over deaths. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

## Natural parent

A parent who is related to his or her child/ren by either birth or adoption. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

## Neonatal death

A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of any child who, after delivery, breathed or showed any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see

**Perinatal death**). Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

## **Neoplasm**

A neoplasm is a new growth of abnormal tissue (a tumour). Tumours can be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). Cancer refers to several diseases and can affect most types of cells in various parts of the body. Reference: **National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

## **Net capital expenditure**

The value of total capital expenditure less proceeds received from the disposal of fixed tangible assets. Reference: **Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8226.0).

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## **Net interstate migration**

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

## **Net overseas migration**

Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:

- based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;
- the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

Since September 2006, the new method for estimating net overseas migration is based on a travellers' actual duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule. Under the 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia or absent from Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in the net overseas migration component of the estimated resident population. Reference: **Migration Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

## **New dwelling**

Is a dwelling that has been completed within 12 months of the lodgement of a loan application, and the borrower will be the first occupant. Reference: **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

## **Non-admitted patient occasion of service**

Occurs when a patient attends a functional unit of the hospital for the purpose of receiving some form of service, but is not admitted. A visit for administrative purposes is not an occasion of service. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006,

**Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### **Non-financial assets**

Non-financial assets are all assets other than financial assets. Examples include residential and non-residential property, household contents and vehicles. Reference: **Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

### **Non-formal learning**

Non-formal learning refers to structured, taught learning, but differs from formal learning in that it does not lead to a qualification within the AQF. It includes non-accredited workplace training, that is, training that does not lead to a recognised qualification. Reference: **Adult Learning, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).

### **Non-government school**

Any school not administered by a Department of Education, but including special schools administered by government authorities other than the state and territory education departments. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

### **Non-medical drug use**

The definition used in the survey questionnaire and for this publication is: either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience; or for performance (e.g. athletic) enhancement; or for cosmetic (e.g. body shaping) purposes. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004**.

### **Non-private dwelling**

Dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

### **Non-school qualification**

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Reference: **Education and Work, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).

### **Notifiable disease**

Certification in an approved form of a disease listed in the Schedule 3 of Notifiable Diseases of the **NSW Public Health Act 1991**. Reference: NSW Department of Health, **The Health of the People of New South Wales - Report of the Chief Health Officer 2006**.

### **Not in the labour force**

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

### **Occasional care**

A type of formal care provided mainly for children who have not started school. These services cater mainly for the needs of families who require short term care for their children. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

## **Occupation**

A collection of jobs which are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. The **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition**, which is used for the classification of occupations, applies skill level and skill specialisation as major criteria. Reference: **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition** (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).

## **Occupational diseases**

Includes diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which employment was a contributing factor. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

## **Offence proven (Children's Court)**

Proven offences include those appearances resulting in referral to drug programs, return to former custody, revoked or amended community service orders and referrals to other jurisdictions. Appearances resulting in Apprehended Violence Orders are not included. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

## **One parent family**

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually residing in the household. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

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## **Operating profit before tax (OPBT)**

Profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid), i.e. total income, minus total expenses, plus change in inventories. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

## **Original series**

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

## **Other days of reduced activity**

Days other than days away from work or from school/study on which a person had cut down on their usual activities for at least half the day, as a result of personal injury or illness. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

## **Other dwelling**

Includes caravans, houseboats, or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial

premise. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

### **Other formal care**

A type of formal care other than before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care, occasional care and preschool. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

### **Other health professional (OHP)**

Comprises: Aboriginal health worker (n.e.c.), Accredited counsellor, Acupuncturist, Alcohol and drug worker (n.e.c.), Audiologist/Audiometrist, Chemist (for advice), Chiropodist/podiatrist, Chiropractor, Dietitian/Nutritionist, Herbalist, Hypnotherapist, Naturopath, Nurse, Occupational therapist, Optician/optometrist, Osteopath, Physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, Psychologist, Social worker/welfare officer, Speech therapist/pathologist. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

### **Other income**

Income other than wages and salaries, own business or partnership income and government pensions and allowances. This includes income received as a result of ownership of financial assets (interest, dividends), and of non-financial assets (rent, royalties) and other regular receipts from sources such as superannuation, child support, workers' compensation and scholarships. Income from rent is net of operating expenses and depreciation and may be negative when these are greater than gross receipts. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

### **Other work-related injuries**

Other work-related injuries are caused by incidents arising out of the injured person's employment while they are away from the workplace. They include injuries sustained while commuting to or from work or during a recess while the worker is away from work. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

### **Out-of-Home Care (OOHC)**

In certain circumstances children and young people may not be able to live at home with their families. OOHC services provide placement and support to children and young people and their families where children and young people have been assessed as being at risk of harm, or where their parents are unable, for a period of time, to provide care. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, **Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05**.

### **Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)**

Refers to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian airports (or sea ports). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted). Reference: **Overseas Arrivals and Departures** (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

### **Overweight or obese adults**

Overweight is defined by a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 and less than

30, while obesity is defined by a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

### **Owner managers of incorporated enterprises**

Persons who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

### **Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises**

Persons who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

### **Owner (of dwelling)**

A household in which at least one member owns the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Owners are divided into two classifications - owners without a mortgage and owners with a mortgage. If there is any outstanding mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the household is an owner with a mortgage. If there is no mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the household is an owner without a mortgage. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

### **Own unincorporated business income**

The profit/loss that accrues to persons as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

### **Parole**

A parole order is made following a period of imprisonment and requires an offender to be subject to supervision in the community. Additional conditions may also be applied such as programs, counselling or drug testing. Parole is a sub-category of Supervision. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

### **Patient days**

The total number of days for patients who were admitted for an episode of care and who separated during a specified reference period. A patient who is admitted and separated on the same day is allocated one patient day. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

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### **Patient presentation**

The presentation of a patient at an emergency department occurs following the arrival of the patient at the emergency department. It is the earliest occasion of being registered clerically, or triaged. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).



## **Perceived crime or public nuisance problems**

Anything perceived by a person to be a problem arising from crime or people creating a public nuisance. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

## **Perinatal death**

A perinatal death is a fetal death or neonatal death. Perinatal death statistics include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 400 grams or (when birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding gestational age (20 weeks), whether alive or dead. Period of gestation is measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period to the date of birth and is expressed in completed weeks. Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

## **Periodic detention**

The offender is held in custody in prison periodically (e.g. at weekends) for a specified period. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

## **Permanent arrival and departures**

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian Citizens). Permanent departures comprise Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently. Reference: **Overseas Arrivals and Departures** (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

## **Persons charged**

A person charged refers to a group of one or more charges, against a single individual, which are finalised by the court on a single day. Such a group of finalised charges against a single individual is also referred to as a finalised court appearance. A company charged with an offence is treated as a person. If a person is a defendant in more than one court appearance during the counting period, such a person will be counted more than once in the report. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

## **Person of interest (POI)**

The person who is reported and/or identified as involved in a criminal incident. A POI may become an offender if charged, may be found not to be involved in the incident, or the allegation may be withdrawn. A single POI can be linked to one or more offences. POIs can also be involved in more than one incident in any reference period. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; NSW Police.

## **Population growth**

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

## Population projections

The ABS produces several series of population projections based on different combinations of assumptions about mortality, fertility and migration. The assumptions underlying series B most closely reflect prevailing trends and comprise: declining rates of mortality; the total fertility rate for Australia falling to 1.6 by 2001, and then remaining constant; low levels of overseas migration (Australian annual net gain of 100,000 from 2005-06); and medium levels of interstate migration. Reference: **Population Projections, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3222.0).

## Preschool

Educational and developmental programs for children in the year (or in some jurisdictions, two years) before they begin full-time primary education. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

## Presumed extinct (species)

A species is eligible to be listed as a species that is presumed extinct at a particular time if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it has not been recorded in its known or expected habitat in NSW, despite targeted surveys, over a time frame appropriate, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, to its life cycle and form. Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

## Preterm birth

Birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

## Primary car

A person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

## Primary education

Primary education typically commences at around age five and lasts for seven to eight years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

## Principal drug of concern

Refers to the main substance that the client states led them to seek treatment from the alcohol and other drug treatment agency. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)** (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).

## Principal source of income

That source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the principal source is undefined. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

## Priority purpose

Return to home trips are coded according to the main previous purpose. For example, if a person is returning home from work and stopped off at the shops quickly on the way, the incidental trip is ignored and the main purpose remains work. Reference: Transport and **Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning**, 2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.

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## Private dwelling

Normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office or rooms above a shop. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

## Private health insurance

Provides cover against all or part of hospital theatre and accommodation costs in either a public or private hospital, medical costs in hospital, and costs associated with a range of services, not covered under Medicare including private dental services, optical, chiropractic, home nursing, ambulance, natural therapies and other ancillary services. Ancillary insurance covers services such as dental, optical, therapies and other general non-accommodation services. Reference: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

## Private hospital

A privately owned and operated institution, catering for patients who are treated by a doctor of their own choice. Patients are charged fees for accommodation and other services provided by the hospital and relevant medical and paramedical practitioners. Acute care and psychiatric hospitals are included, as are private free-standing day hospital facilities. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

## Private new capital expenditure

Refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts excluding expenditure on second hand assets unless these are imported for the first time. Reference: **Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5625.0).

## Proficiency in spoken English

For people who speak a language other than English at home, a self-assessed indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his or her ability. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

## Psychological distress

Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale-10 items (K10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. The K10 is scored from 10 to 50, with higher scores indicating a higher level of distress; low scores indicate a low level of distress. In this publication, scores are grouped as follows: Low 10-15; Moderate 16-21; High 22-29 and Very high 30-50. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no.

4364.0).

### **Public hospital**

A hospital controlled by a state or territory health authority. Public hospitals offer free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all eligible patients. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### **Qualification**

Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded. Reference: **Education and Work, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).

### **Quintiles**

Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20% of the estimated population. Reference: **Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

### **Real gross state income**

A measure of the real purchasing power of income generated by production within a state or territory. It is calculated by adjusting the chain volume measure of GSP for changes in the terms of trade. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

### **Recent home buyer**

A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

### **Recorded criminal incidents**

A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;
- falls into one offence category;
- falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', attempted', 'conspiracy').

One incident may involve two offenders assaulting the same victim. This would be recorded as one assault incident. Alternatively, suppose a man reports to police that his neighbour demanded money from him, then assaulted him when he did not comply. For such an event, two criminal incidents are recorded because two distinct offence types are involved, even though the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Recorded Crime Statistics**.

## Recorded victims

For murder and manslaughter only, the counting units used are victims. Under the definition of a criminal incident one murder or manslaughter incident could involve two or more persons being killed. Because of the seriousness of these offences and their relatively small numbers, it was considered to be more appropriate to count the number of victims, rather than the number of criminal incidents. Hence, where one murder incident involves a person killing six people, six murder victims are counted. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Recorded Crime Statistics**.

## Recurrent expenditure

Expenditure incurred by organisations on a recurring basis, for the provision of health services. This excludes capital expenditure and depreciation (capital consumption). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Health Expenditure Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

## Re-exports

Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations (e.g. blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting) which leave them essentially unchanged. Included in international merchandise export statistics. Reference: **International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001** (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

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## Refinancing

For personal and commercial finance, represents a commitment to refinance an existing loan. For secured housing finance, only those loans where the refinancing lender is not the original lender and the security is unchanged are included. The refinancing of a loan to fund a change of residence is treated as a new lending commitment. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

## Relative survival

This is the ratio of observed survival to that which would be expected in the absence of cancer. Reference: **Cancer in NSW: Incidence and Mortality 2003**, Cancer Council NSW.

## Reparation

Reparation refers to all offenders with an order that requires them to undertake unpaid, justice agency-approved community service work. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

## Reported rate

The total number of victims of an offence who reported the most recent incident to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

## Residential aged care places

The number of beds which are provided for long term nursing care to chronically ill, frail or

disabled persons, and beds provided for people who are unable to live wholly independently but do not require nursing care, per 1,000 of the population aged 70 years and over.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

### **Restricted movement**

This refers to persons who are subject to a system of restricted movement, including supervision and/or electronic monitoring. This category includes home detention that may restrict residence to a nominated place. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

### **Retail turnover**

Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes the Goods and Service Tax. Reference: **Retail Trade, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8501.0).

### **Reuse water**

Reuse water refers to wastewater that may have been treated to some extent and used again without first being discharged to the environment. It excludes water reused on-site, for example on-farm water reuse, or water constantly being recycled within a manufacturing plant. Reference: **Water Account, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

### **Revolving credit**

A commitment for a credit or borrowing limit is given for a specific period after which the commitment is reviewed. Examples include credit cards, lines of credit and approved overdrafts. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

### **Risky/high risk alcohol status**

Males aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 50ml and up to and including 75ml of absolute alcohol (risky) or more than 75ml (high risk) per day, and females aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 25ml and up to and including 50ml of absolute alcohol (risky) and more than 50ml (high risk) on average per day. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

### **Robbery**

An incident where individual(s) stole something from a person by threatening or attacking them. It includes incidents of attempted robbery where individual(s) attempted to steal something from the person but nothing was actually stolen. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

### **Room occupancy rate**

The room occupancy rate represents room occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. Reference: **Tourist Accommodation, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).

### **Sales and service income**

Includes sales of goods, income from services, and rent leasing and hiring. These are valued net of discounts given and exclusive of GST. Extraordinary items are also excluded. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

### **Schooling restriction**

A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5-20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they:

- are unable to attend school;
- attend a special school;
- attend special classes at an ordinary school;
- need at least one day a week off school on average; or
- have difficulty at school.

Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

### **Secondary education**

Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12 years, and lasts for five or six years. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

### **Self-extracted water**

Water extracted directly from the environment for use (including rivers, lakes, groundwater and other water bodies). Some of this water is then distributed via a water provider to others. Reference: **Water Account, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

### **Sentenced probation**

A supervision order made following an original sentence handed down in court following conviction. A probation order generally requires 'good behaviour' and compliance with the directions of supervisors. The order may also require compliance with conditions such as program attendance and residential requirements. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

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### **Separations**

The term used to refer an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care either by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### **Service industries**

The combination of the following divisions of the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)**: Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Communication services; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Education; Health

and community services; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services. Reference: **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993** (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

### **Settler arrival**

For further details see **Permanent arrivals and departures**.

### **Sexual assault**

An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact: includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to an assault) was excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked sexual assault questions. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

### **Skill level**

Skill level is measured by: formal education and training, and previous experience usually required for entry into an occupation. ASCO Second Edition assigns each of the nine major groups in the classification to one of five ranked skill levels. Skill Level 1 - Managers and administrators and Professionals Skill Level 2 - Associate professionals Skill Level 3 - Tradespersons and related workers and Advanced clerical and service workers Skill Level 4 - Intermediate production and transport workers and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers Skill Level 5 - Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and Labourers and related workers. Reference: **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition** (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).

### **Smoker status**

The extent to which an adult was smoking at the time of interview, and refers to regular smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Categorised as:

- Current daily smoker: an adult who reported at the time of interview that they regularly smoked one or more cigarettes, cigars or pipes per day;
- Current smoker other: an adult who reported at the time of interview that they smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes at least once a week, but not daily;
- Ex-smoker: an adult who reported they did not currently smoke, but had regularly smoked daily, or had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, or smoked pipes, cigars, etc at least 20 times in their lifetime; or
- Never smoked: an adult who reported they had never regularly smoked daily, or had smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and had smoked pipes, cigars, etc less than 20 times.

Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

### **Special school**

A special school provides special instruction for physically and/or mentally disabled or impaired students, or those with social problems. Students must exhibit one or more of the following characteristics before enrolment is allowed: mental or physical disability or impairment, slow learning ability, social or emotional problems, in custody, on remand or in



hospital. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

### **Specific limitation or restriction**

A limitation in core activities, or a restriction in schooling and/or employment. Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

### **State final demand**

The aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is conceptually equivalent to the Australia level aggregate domestic final demand. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

### **Step family**

A couple family containing one or more children aged 0-17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the step child of either member of the couple. A step family may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

### **Student**

An individual who was enrolled in a subject or completed a qualification during the reporting period. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, **Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003**.

### **Substantiation reports**

Reports which determine risk of harm or actual harm. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, **Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05**.

### **Supervision**

This includes community-based orders other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation (e.g. parole, bail and sentenced probation). Reference: **Corrective Services Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

### **Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)**

A joint Commonwealth and State program to assist homeless people and those at risk of homelessness. Reference: **Counting the Homeless** (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

### **Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) client**

A person aged 18 years or over, or a person of any age not accompanied by a parent or guardian, who receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally one hour or more of a workers' time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day; or is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2002-03, New South Wales supplementary tables**.

## Suspended sentence

A court may impose a sentence of imprisonment of up to two years duration and then suspend the sentence on the condition that the offender enters into a good behaviour bond. Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

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## Teaching staff

Teaching staff are staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students. For the purposes of this collection, teaching staff includes principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. Teacher aides and assistants, and specialist support staff are excluded. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

## Tenure type

The nature of a household's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Tenure is determined according to whether the household owns the dwelling outright, owns the dwelling but has a mortgage or loan secured against it, is paying rent to live in the dwelling, or has some other arrangement to occupy the dwelling.

Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

## Total expenses

For the purposes of calculating economic and accounting variables, operating expenses incurred by businesses are divided into several categories. Excluded are extraordinary expenses, capitalised expenses, income tax and other direct taxes, GST and excise payable to governments, capital repayments or losses on asset sales, dividends, donations or foreign exchange losses. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

## Total factor income

That part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

## Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

## Total hourly rates of pay index

Measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. Reference: **Labour Price Index, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).

## Total income

Comprises sales and service income, interest income and other selected income. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

## Trade union members

Employees with membership in an organisation consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members, in conjunction with their main job. Reference: **Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6310.0).

### Triage category

The triage classification is used in the emergency departments of hospitals to indicate the urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care. The triage category is allocated by an experienced registered nurse or medical practitioner. Patients will be triaged into one of five categories on the National Triage Scale that incorporate the time by which the patient should receive care:

- Resuscitation: immediate (within seconds);
- Emergency: within 10 minutes;
- Urgent: within 30 minutes;
- Semi-urgent: within 60 minutes;
- Non-urgent: within 120 minutes.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### Underemployed workers

Employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

### Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

### Underlying cause of death

The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury. Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

### Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

### **Unemployment rate**

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

### **Unincorporated enterprise**

A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

### **Unlinked trip**

An unlinked trip is each component of a linked trip, including each mode used. For example, for a person living in Parramatta and working in the Sydney Central Business District, who travels by train with a walk trip at either end of the train trip, this would be recorded as three unlinked trips. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, **2005 Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

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### **Usual daily serves of fruit**

A serve of fruit was defined as approximately 150 grams of fresh fruit or 50 grams of dried fruit. Reference: **National Health Survey: Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

### **Usual daily serves of vegetables**

A serve of vegetables was defined as approximately 75 grams of vegetables. Reference: **National Health Survey: Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

### **Usual residence**

Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

### **Value of dwelling**

The estimated value of the dwelling and its land, as estimated and reported by the respondent. The data are only collected for owners. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

### **Very low birthweight**

Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

### **Victim (Estimated crime)**

A household or person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were

counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

### **Victimisation rate**

The number of victims of an offence in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

### **Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Schools**

A program which allows students to combine vocational studies with their general education curriculum. Students participating in VET in Schools continue to work towards their senior secondary School Certificate, while the VET component of their studies gives them credit towards a nationally recognised VET qualification. VET in Schools programs may involve structured work placements. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, **Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003**.

### **Vocational programs**

Type of training programs (as distinct from non-vocational programs) designed to equip students with vocational skills and knowledge that prepare them for the workplace. This includes general education programs designed for students who may want to undertake vocational programs in the future. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, **Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003**.

### **Voluntary work**

The provision of unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills. Reference: **General Social Survey** (ABS cat. no. 4159.0).

### **Vulnerable species**

A species is eligible to be listed as a vulnerable species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, the species is likely to become endangered in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate. Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

### **Wages and salaries (Economic Activity)**

The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the business. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, salaries and fees, retainers and commissions. Provision expenses for employee entitlements are also included. Payments related to salary sacrifice and payments to self-employed persons are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

### **Wages and salaries (Household Economic Resources)**

The gross cash income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

### **Wage price index**

Measures changes in the price of wages. The 'Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses' index includes wages and salary but excludes overtime, bonuses, superannuation, annual and public holiday leave, payroll tax and workers' compensation. The effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid is not shown in this index. Reference: **Labour Price Index, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).

### **Waiting time at admission**

The time elapsed for a patient on the elective surgery waiting list from the date they were added to the waiting list for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the procedure. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

### **Water trading**

Transactions involving water access entitlements and water allocations assigned to water access entitlements. Reference: **Water Account, 2004-05** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

### **Wholesale finance**

Comprises finance for the purchase of goods by retailers and wholesalers. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

### **Wholesale lenders**

A wholesale lender provides funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary which may then also be responsible for the ongoing relationship with the borrower. Reference: **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

### **Work arrangements**

Arrangements, such as flexible working hours, permanent part-time work, shift work, job sharing or working at home, normally used by employed parents to assist them to care for their child(ren). Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

### **Working days lost**

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

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### **Workplace injuries**

Workplace injury refers to an accident at the workplace, either during work or a work break, and when the worker's activity is under the control of an employer. Also included in this category are injuries that occurred while the employee was working at a location other than their normal workplace or base of operations (including in a motor vehicle). Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

### **Work related condition**

Long term medical conditions reported in the survey due to an accident, incident or exposure, and which the respondent identified as work related. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

## Work related fatalities

Fatalities included in this section are those for which a workers compensation claim has been lodged with an insurer and the person dies as a result of the compensable condition during that financial year. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

## World Heritage Areas

Places that have natural and/or cultural values of outstanding universal significance, as established by the World Heritage Convention. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report**, 2003.

## Year of occurrence

Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

## Year of registration

Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

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# Abbreviations

## ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

'000	thousand
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADVO	Apprehended Domestic Violence Order
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
APVO	Apprehended Personal Violence Order
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
BOTPLS	Bridging for Overseas-Trained Professionals Loan Scheme
cat. no.	Catalogue number
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> -e	carbon dioxide equivalent

CRB	collector record book
ERP	estimated resident population
FTE	full-time equivalent
Gg	gigagram
GL	gigalitre
GP	General Medical Practitioner
GSP	gross state product
GWh	gigawatt hour
GWP	global warming potential
ha	hectare
hrs	hours
HACC	Home and Community Care, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOIST	Health Outcomes Information Statistical Toolkit
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
kg	kilogram
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
min	minute
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
ML	megalitre
Mt	million tonnes
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
N <sub>2</sub> O	nitrous oxide
NESB	non-English speaking background
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
ppm	parts per million
PELS	Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme
PJ	petajoule
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSI	principal source of income
Qld	Queensland
REINSW	Real Estate Institute of New South Wales
RPI	regional pollution index
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAR	Special Administrative Region



SD	statistical division
SES	State Emergency Service
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TJ	terajoule
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
VET	vocational education and training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
yrs	years
°C	degrees Celsius
µg/dL	micrograms per decilitre

## Publication (I-Note) - Publication

17/06/2008 Note: This amendment corrects a typographical error in Table 7.1 'Housing, Summary Table, NSW'. No data were affected.

## Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

17/06/2008 Note: This amendment corrects a typographical error in Table 1 'Housing, Summary Table, NSW' in the Housing data cube. No data were affected.

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